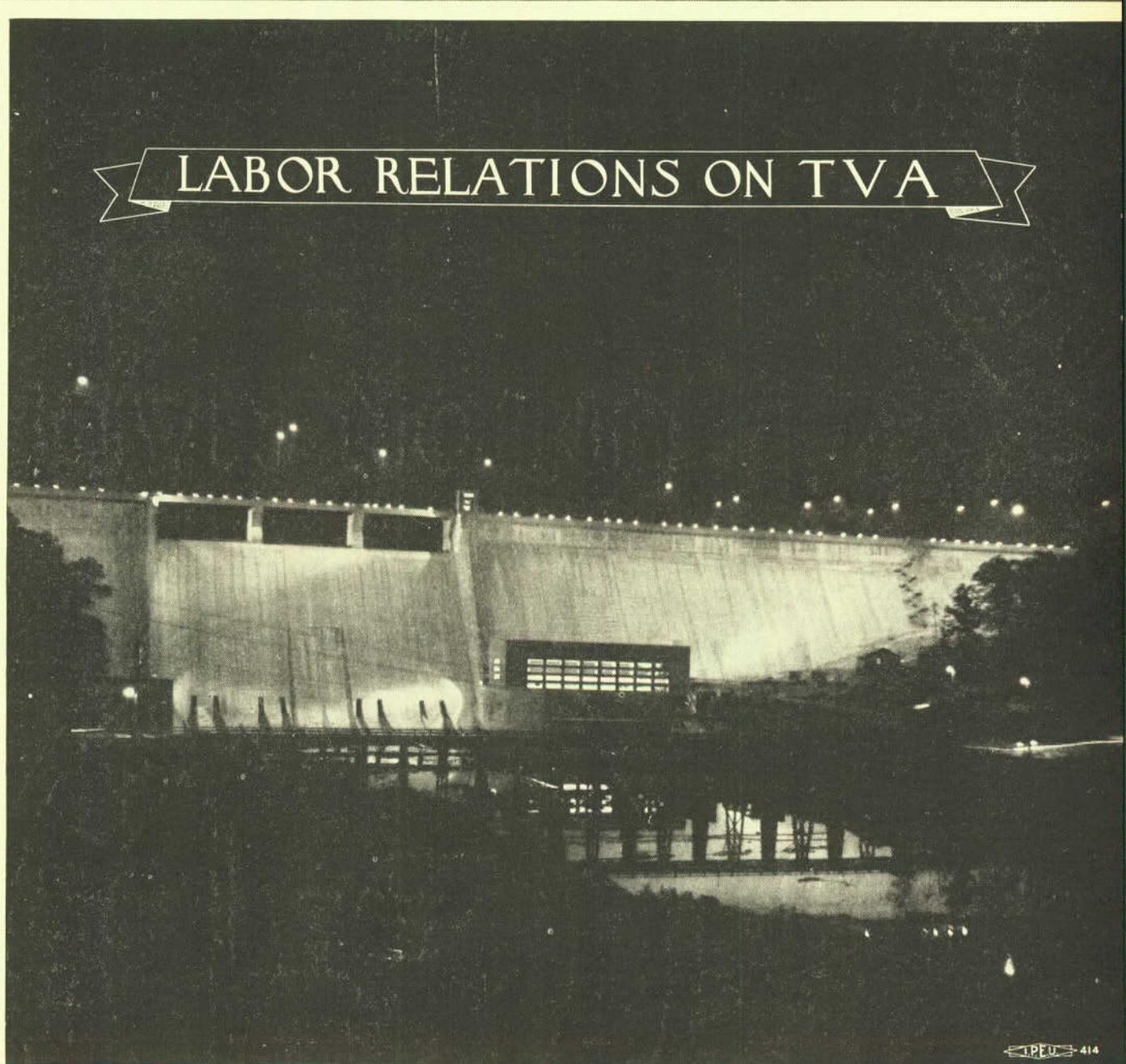


THE JOURNAL OF
**ELECTRICAL
WORKERS**
AND OPERATORS

LABOR RELATIONS ON TVA



1414

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

MAY, 1938

no. 5

RECORDING • THE • ELECTRICAL • ERA



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G. M. BUGNIAZET, President

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Published Monthly—G. M. Bugnizet, Editor, 1200 Fifteenth St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

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Magazine Chat...

We permit our genial and valued contributor, Shappie, to write Magazine Chat this month:

"Each month our JOURNAL seems to excel itself in excellence.

"The editorials and general reading matter are of vital importance, not only to the Brotherhood but to industrial workers at large in our own country and foreign lands as well.

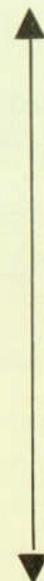
"My carpenter friends are greatly enthused over the close check you are keeping on pre-fabricated house building.

"Apart from all these features you have succeeded in unearthing a mine of resplendent, literary talent among our readers well worthy of a place in some of our exclusive magazines—a striking example of this will be found on page 179 of the April number.

"One of the contributors to this new page, whose light has been hitherto hidden, is my old tilikum of a quarter of a century ago, 'Honolulu Slim.' We were boon companions in those days and might have remained so but for 'Slim's' unconquerable spirit of wanderlust, which chased him, not only all over our own continent, but foreign lands as well and some day I hope he will tell us of some of his stirring adventures."



Courtesy TVA



INDUSTRY COMES TO THE IDYLLIC TENNESSEE VALLEY



Courtesy TVA



THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS



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NO. 5

Labor Relations On TVA Projects

THE Tennessee Valley Authority projects, including men on construction work on the great dams, the maintenance force as well as the operating force, are virtually 100 per cent organized in bona fide unions.

Behind this fact lies a history of employee-management relations of great significance to every American citizen and to every labor unionist in the United States. That history has not been recorded or chronicled in any definitity of form, and lies as yet untapped in the archives of the great new government industry itself.

Today it takes on added significance by the fact that the TVA is under investigation by a joint congressional committee. The story, too, involves certain personalities including former Chairman Arthur E. Morgan and Director David E. Lilienthal. It involves also certain democratic principles of procedure as well as certain intangibles which may be described as outworn attitudes borrowed from an older day in private industry.

Looked at in terms of the conflict of ideas, the unionization of the TVA projects was a triumph of labor philosophy over gang methods, over industrial control and over company union doctrines. In this sense the *dramatis personae* are represented not by individuals but by groups and agencies:

Personnel Division of Tennessee Valley Authority.

Labor Relations Division of Tennessee Valley Authority.

The supervising force of engineers.

The workers themselves.

The congressional act creating the Tennessee Valley Authority a corporation was passed in May, 1933. In September, 1933, Mr. Lilienthal called in a labor man as a special adviser in setting up proper employee relations in the Valley. At that time, a few months after the passage of the Tennessee Valley Act, Mr. Morgan was apparently not interested in the problem of labor relations. Director Lilienthal received a report from this special adviser which advised among other things departure from the then existent system of employee relations in private electric utilities, and the full materialization of bona fide labor unions on the project. This report said:

Great government corporation has brought collective bargaining to pitch of efficiency. A. F. of L. unions have projects virtually 100 per cent organized, and are doing business on sound basis.

UNIONISM ON POSITIVE BASIS

"The government is embarked in the Tennessee Valley project upon an enterprise different from that of any other which it has undertaken. Precedents, however, may be found in the great Boulder Dam development, in the colossal enterprise of building the Panama Canal and in the 13 publicly owned power stations erected and operated under the Reclamation Bureau of the Department of the Interior. Yet the Tennessee Valley project, in its diversity, complexity, its sheer intimate contact with the whole range of industrial and community life over a broad area, marks it off as quite different from these other great projects. It is no exaggeration to maintain that the Tennessee Valley Authority represents a whole segment of modern industrial activity and life in the United States. In this sense, it is explicit, but must be considered a cross section of all activities in which America is now engaged. This means that the workers engaged in the Tennessee Valley project, either temporarily or permanently, will have more diversity of occupation than those usually engaged by the government. This also means that they will be faced with technical problems that the ordinary federal employee is not faced with. In addition to the usual question of the relationship of government employees to the government, the Tennessee Valley Authority has another important question before it, the relationship of a working force to the technical problem of production. * * *

"One function of the TVA, I take it, is to teach American industry that there are better ways to do things than those adopted in the past. The principal objections to unions arise out of a conception of unionism merely on a negative basis. The high nuisance value of unions

has little place in a government industry. Strikes should be taboo and the whole machinery of the union as a disciplining and governing force should be of little value. Unfortunately, in the minds of most Americans the union is merely conceived as a nuisance agency. This is because the union is never thought of in its affirmative and positive character. As soon as the union is thought of in terms of a technical instrument for increasing and improving production; as soon as the whole philosophy of union co-operative management is grasped; all the negative values of unionism drop away and a new scheme of industry appears. * * *

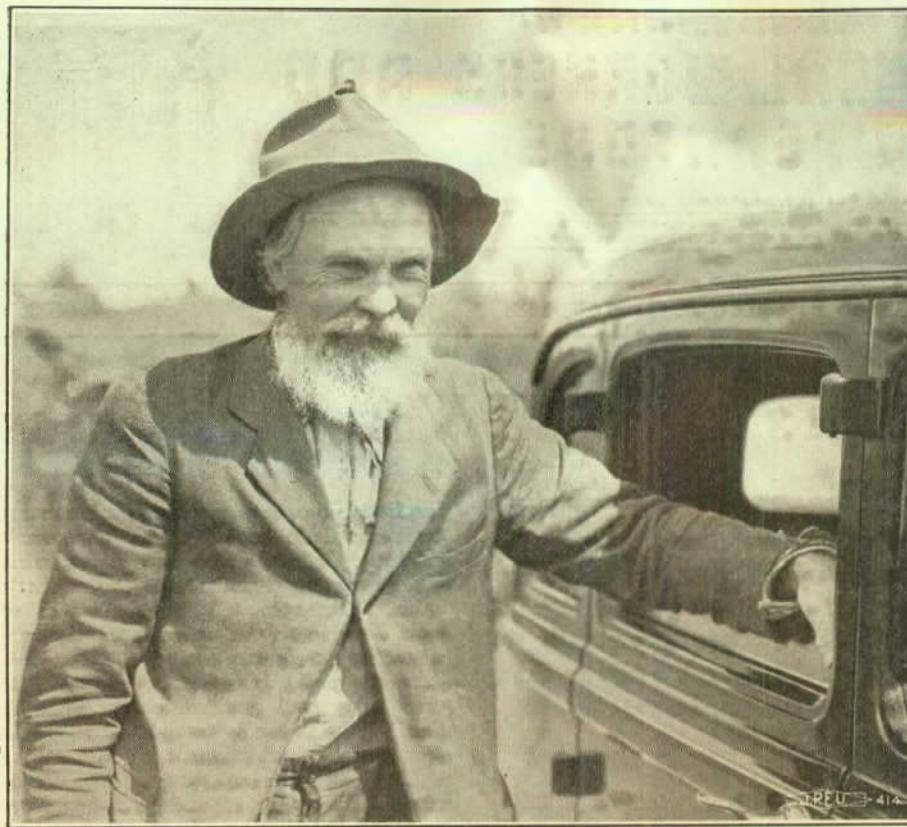
"We believe that the TVA has a great opportunity in pointing the way to the development of a new type of unionism within its structure just as it has a great opportunity in leading the advance in industrial development and in community and social development."

Soon after the acceptance of this report by Director Lilienthal a director of labor relations was appointed by the Tennessee Valley Authority. He was Clair C. Killen, a member of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers over a long period of time.

The Act creating the Tennessee Valley Authority contained certain provisions that bore expressly upon labor policy. It said: "All contracts to which the corporation is a party and which require the employment of laborers and mechanics in the construction, alteration, maintenance, or repair of buildings, dams, locks or other projects, shall contain a provision that no less than the prevailing rate of wages for work of a similar nature prevailing in the vicinity shall be paid to such laborers or mechanics. In the event any dispute arises as to what are the prevailing rates of wages, the question shall be referred to the Secretary of Labor for determination and his decision shall be final. In the determination of such prevailing rate or rates due regard shall be given to those rates which have been secured through collective agreement by representatives of employers and employees."

FOR ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

Another important provision of the Act authorizes the President of the United States to make proper representations to Congress to forward "the eco-



Such sturdy and benign citizens make up the constituency of the TVA.

nomic and social well-being of people living in said river basin."

During the first six months following the appointment of the director of labor relations the first dam was being built at Norris, in the vicinity of Knoxville. The office of the director of labor relations acted as a clearing house for all labor questions, including research questions, engineering practices, producers' co-operatives, complaints and grievances, certain types of worker education and union representation. This office was called upon to handle many types of problems such as are familiar to international labor representatives or business managers of local unions. At the instance of this office the Tennessee Valley Authority again called in a special adviser on labor relations. This authority made a study of the relationships of the working force to management and filed a report. This report stated:

"The project is one of successful co-operation. The working force is free from bossism and shows the results of fair handling. A base is being laid for a new type of industrial relations under government auspices, one that does not have the shortcomings of a civil service developed under a bureaucracy, nor of an autocratic system developed under private industry."

FOREMEN FROM PRIVATE INDUSTRY

This report goes on to say, however, that "there are evidences that where the old industrial type of work organization impinged upon this new enterprise that this same happy union of purpose was not so evident." This report pointed out

that many foremen have been taken from private industry and that these men have the old attitude toward workers and labor unions borrowed from private industry. Unionization was going forward rapidly among the working force. At the same time the supervisory force of engineers was looking with suspicion and often with positive aggressive disapproval upon the rise of unionism. The hopeful factor in the situation was the transformation of the personnel department of the Authority from a mere recruiting service or from a spy agency for management into a rigidly scientific instrumentality for a study of and a solution of employee-management relations. Had the personnel division not developed in this direction but adhered to the old formations of such an agency in private industry, the history of labor relations in the Tennessee Valley would have been much different because at this time the supervisory force of engineers was becoming abrupt and harsh in their attitudes toward labor.

About this time, in the fall of 1934, Chairman Morgan called in a specialist in labor relations to make a report on the rise of unionism in the Valley. It was reported with finality in Knoxville that Mr. Morgan did not wholly approve of the report his own expert made and did not act upon many of the expert's recommendations. About this time, too, Mr. Morgan began to draw close to that inner group of engineers who had developed a strong aversion to union labor. He began to give them encouragement, and one man in particular, an engineer of a decidedly hostile turn, became Mr. Morgan's mentor at this time on industrial relations. This person suggested to Mr.

Morgan that the chairman adopt the employee-management system that existed in private utilities and even suggested that Mr. Morgan go to New York and solicit the services of a private firm which had a bad record for the furnishing of labor spies to private employers. It is to the eternal credit of the chairman that he did not fall for this trap, but his coldness to union labor dated from about this time.

As a result of the advice given Mr. Morgan by his labor expert and as a result of the recommendations made by the labor relations division and by Mr. Lilienthal, they decided to promulgate a labor policy for the Tennessee Valley projects. This was in the spring of 1935.

MR. MORGAN'S BRAND OF UNIONISM

Mr. Morgan's part in the preliminary conference on the employee relations policy was one that has remained an eternal mystery to friends of union labor. Mr. Morgan frequently retreated into vague generalizations and mystical phrases about co-operative relations between labor and management, but it was seldom that he ever would descend to earth.

One time in the preliminary conferences he made a proposal that, if it had been accepted by Mr. Lilienthal and Mr. Harcourt Morgan, present chairman of the Authority, would have fastened upon the TVA projects a system of child labor.

Moreover, workers on the TVA projects were disturbed at this time by the circulation in the TVA of an article written by Mr. Morgan entitled "Company Unions," which was published March 15, 1935, in Antioch Notes, a small publication, the personal organ of Mr. Morgan himself, emanating from Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio. This article is now of historic significance. Though labor unions have been rapidly formed throughout the Tennessee Valley, though the Tennessee Valley law appeared to favor the organization of labor unions, while at the same time Mr. Lilienthal let it be known that he believed the formation of unions would advance the aims of Tennessee Valley projects, Chairman Morgan was mounting a rostrum and shouting the merits of company unionism.

The preamble of this article states:

"Industrial democracy is any form of economic organization in which all those engaged, as citizens rather than servants of industry, share in responsibilities and opportunities of administration and compensation, each to the extent of his capacity to contribute."

"Efforts to achieve industrial democracy take various forms, including co-operatives, socialism, trade unions and so-called company unions or vertical unions. Company unions have far greater possibilities than have been generally recognized."

Incidentally, there is a shining piece of self-revelation of the chairman's will to power when he says: "Intelligent parents recognize that to completely dominate children until they are grown would mar their development, while to assume a ma-

turity which does not exist is not helpful." In short, Chairman Morgan was conceiving the workers of the Tennessee Valley as children who should receive guidance from Mr. Morgan himself. Fearful, therefore, were the workers of the Valley when Chairman Morgan, continuing his special pleading for the company union form, declared: "Given a sincere desire on the part of ownership and management to bring about, in the administration of industry, the greatest degree of participation of which employees can be made capable, then the so-called company union becomes almost the finest possible instrument for that purpose."

Still more disturbing to the workers of the Tennessee Valley was Chairman Morgan's utter lack of scholarship in the field of industrial relations, for he confused the B. & O. plan which involves bona fide labor unions with the company union system. This was an indication, workers said, of the chairman's confusion of mind. "General experience supports these views," the chairman said, "though a few company unions such as that of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, represent sincere desire to encourage and develop employee participation in industrial management."

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING GUARANTEED

Here then was a chairman of a great government corporation ardently trying

to foist upon the 12,000 workers of the Valley a company union plan, with a permissive arrangement for child labor, which he himself confused with bona fide labor unionism. What can we expect, the workers said, under such leadership? Fortunately Mr. Harcourt Morgan and Mr. Lilenthal refused the recommendations of the chairman and after stormy sessions of the board, it was decided to turn down Mr. Morgan's mystic concepts and to promulgate an employee's policy that was founded upon the best experience of the decade which also conformed to the growing body of law and to court decisions permitting collective bargaining to workers. In the employee relationship policy as promulgated in August, 1935, the following important paragraphs appear:

"For the purposes of collective bargaining and employee-management co-operation, employees of the Authority shall have the right to organize and designate representatives of their own choosing. In the exercise of this right they shall be free from any and all restraint, interference, or coercion on the part of the management and supervisory staff. This paragraph shall not be construed to limit the rights of employees to organize for other lawful purposes.

"No employee of the Authority and no one seeking employment shall be required as a condition of employment, transfer, promotion, or retention in service to join

or to refrain from joining any organization or association of employees."

Moreover, this employee relationship policy withdrew from the old concept of labor's value as a nuisance toward the more constructive concept of labor as a contributor to management policies. The Employee Relationship Policy stated:

"As a further development of this policy the board of directors looks forward to the establishment of joint conferences between the duly authorized representatives of the supervised employees and the supervisory and management staff for the purpose of systematic employee-management co-operation. The board recognizes that responsible organizations and associations of employees are helpful to such co-operation. It is suggested that such joint co-operative conferences might well devote themselves to furthering the objectives for which the Tennessee Valley Authority was created. In so doing these conferences might consider such matters as the elimination of waste in construction and production; the conservation of materials, supplies, and energy; the improvement in quality of workmanship and services; the promotion of education and training; the correction of conditions making for grievances and misunderstandings; the encouragement of courtesy in the relations of employees with the public; the safeguarding of health; the prevention

(Continued on page 271)



Courtesy TVA

THESE MEN KNOW THAT THEIR FUTURE LIES WITH THE TVA AND THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

Union Label—Thread of Industrial Unity

(Second in a series of articles on the I. B. E. W. union label)

THE electrical industry can buy and is buying I. B. E. W. High grade electrical products from more than 250 leading electrical manufacturers now bear the I. B. E. W. label.

The I. B. E. W. union label has become a thread of unity throughout the widespread far-flung electrical industry.

Behind these salient facts lies the story of enterprise and resourcefulness on the part of union leaders which has built a new framework of co-operation within the great electrical industry.

Copper for wires is mined and smelted under I. B. E. W. union conditions. Electrical materials are manufactured under I. B. E. W. union conditions.

Electricity is generated at central stations and is transmitted under I. B. E. W. union conditions.

Electrical products are installed under I. B. E. W. union conditions.

Electrical standards are preserved and home owners protected under I. B. E. W. union conditions.

GREAT VARIETY OF MATERIALS

Electrical products are varied and numerous. They demand an excessive degree of skill in production and installation. If one is to take down the National Electrical Code Handbook, the standard in the industry, and set down items mentioned in this handbook as essential in the operation of the industry, he gets a list like this:

- Adjustable speed motors
- Automatic doors
- Branch circuit
- Cabinets
- Cables
- Circuit breakers
- Cut-out boxes
- D. C. Neutral grids
- General use switches
- Grounding conductors
- Isolating switches
- Motor safeguard switch
- Outlet boxes
- Panel boards
- Raceways
- Switchboards
- System ground conductors
- Service entrance cables
- Multiple conductor cables
- Knob and tube work
- Non-metallic sheet cable
- Armored cable
- Rigid metal conduit
- Flexible metal conduit
- Electrical metallic tubing
- Surface metal raceways

I. B. E. W. mark now appears on every known electrical product from raw material to finished installation.

- Underfloor raceways
- Non-metallic rigid conduit
- Wireways
- Box ways
- Air conductors
- Fuses

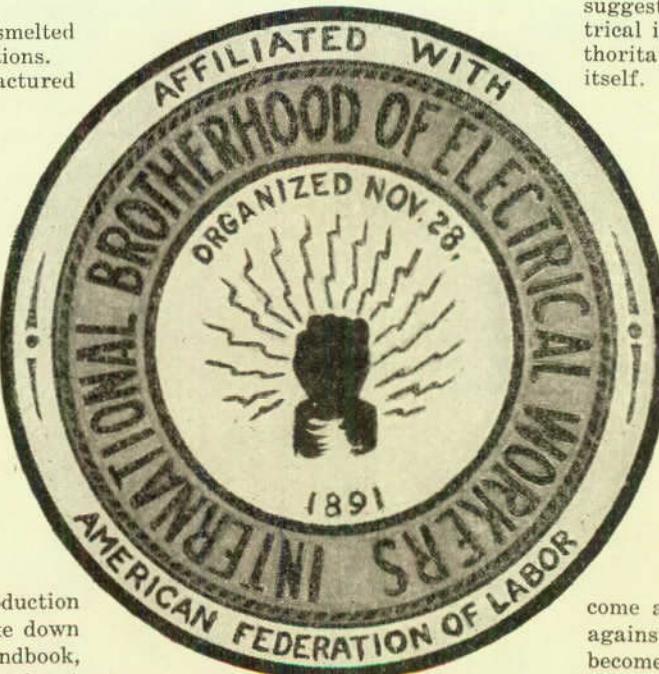
- Low voltage capacitors
- Resistors
- Reactors
- Lightning arresters
- Storage batteries
- Electrical heaters
- Mercury vapor lamps
- Neon tubes
- Signs
- Radio
- Public address systems
- Speech input systems
- Fans

I. B. E. W. LABEL WIDELY USED

This roll call of electrical materials suggests the vast panorama of the electrical industry. It is taken from an authoritative source, the electrical code itself.

If one turns now to the list of co-operating manufacturers in the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL, he will discover that every one of these materials is manufactured by a high-grade firm and carries the union label.

Business managers of the I. B. E. W. local unions are well aware of the value of these products. Historically, it has been the duty of representatives of labor to advance the sale of union label products, and advancement of such distribution has been backed by the courts. When good materials are distributed, they become a safeguard to the general public against hazards to life and limb, and they become a guarantee of good service over a long period of time.



- Lamp holders
- Plug receptacles
- Rosettes
- Motors
- Motor controllers
- Generators
- Low voltage transformers
- Auto transformers

BUY I. B. E. W. UNION LABEL!

INSTALL I. B. E. W. UNION LABEL!

There is a union labelled product for every type of material, fixture, and apparatus in the electrical industry. It is a great unifying note in a wide-spread, often chaotic industry.

Films Available Free

G. A. Johnson, American Metal Moulding Company, asks the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL to announce that he has available for showing in union halls to members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers films on proper electrical standards. Mr. Johnson will be pleased to accept invitations from local unions anywhere east of the Mississippi River. He may be addressed at 146 Coit St., Irvington, N. J.

The showing of this film, which takes from one to one and one-quarter hours, was made in Springfield, Mass., the week of May 16, and invitations were extended to members of L. U. No. 7.

Recently a showing in the city of Washington to electrical inspectors and contractors brought good response.

Mrs. Herrick Wends Her Gushing Way

BIG volatile Elinore M. Herrick, regional director of the National Labor Relations Board, New York City, is still doing business at the same old stand. Incidentally she is doing business in the same old way. It is the view of A. F. of L. unions in New York City that Mrs. Herrick has become the most brazen administrator in federal government employ. Not in the most haleyon days of conservatism when Toryism was enthroned in every department of the United States government has there been a more partial and aggressive public official. Mrs. Herrick no longer even tries to put a front on her partisanship. She has piled up irregularity on irregularity in the administration of the most important post of the National Labor Relations Board.

Yet Mrs. Herrick appears to be sitting firmly in her office chair in the Woolworth Building, New York City. It is reported on good authority that Mrs. Herrick was requested by telephone from Washington by a cabinet officer to mend her partisan ways and she bristled up and said to the cabinet officer, "Mind your own business."

Face to face with a representative of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Madam Herrick told the young man substantially the following: "This is a new day and I am out to get you."

Emerging from a hearing held by the Labor Board recently Mrs. Herrick quite beside herself with rage approached an employer who had sought a restraining order against the board, shook her finger under his nose and cried: "Mr. _____, you are a dirty dog."

HARD TO GET COURTESY

All the A. F. of L. unions and all employers dealing with A. F. of L. unions are convinced that it is impossible not only to get fair treatment from the regional director, but even courteous treatment. An attorney employed by the board, angered by a remark of a representative of the I. B. E. W., quite without warning struck the witness with his fist, breaking his glasses and knocking him out. Though an effort was made to hold the irate attorney back, he continued to pummel the half-unconscious man. The U. S. Marshal appeared and slammed the attorney behind the bars, whereupon Mrs. Herrick personally got busy to free the attorney and had the power to do so. The incident was reported in the press.

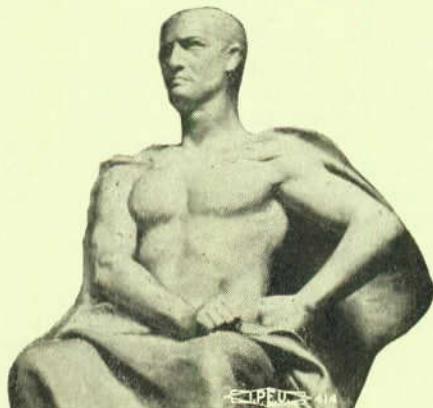
When this same representative of the I. B. E. W. was recently engaged in signing a contract with an employer in the company's office, he was startled by receipt of a telegram from Mrs. Herrick declaring, "This is to inform you that the contract you are now signing is illegal."

Receiving encouragement constantly from the Regional Labor Office and from Mrs. Herrick personally, communist thugs have repeatedly threatened the representative of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Once he had

Like Tennyson's brook, New York director goes on forever, treating an important government office as if it were a personal privilege. Labor board hearings bawdy and violent. Reeking with favoritism.

to hide in a federal building protected by a federal officer until a police squad came to escort him through the ranks of the thugs.

Mrs. Herrick still frequents her old haunts in the Greenwich village living



No imperial Caesar ever functioned with more gusto than does the mercurial Mrs. Herrick as regional director of the N. L. R. B.

rooms and has said repeatedly in night gatherings that she is pro-C. I. O. and doesn't care who knows it. Mrs. Herrick, though a federal official, is acting as chairman of the American Labor Party of New York, a group with very little A. F. of L. affiliation.

Recently A. F. of L. unions protested the performance of an examiner appointed by Mrs. Herrick. He was removed. However, the other day just before an important hearing the designated examiner mysteriously grew ill and the removed examiner was put in his place. When this action was protested personally to Mrs. Herrick, she said that is the way it is going to be.

All New York labor was aghast recently when it was revealed at a hearing that a C. I. O. organizer, paid by the C. I. O., had been introduced to a representative of the telephone company as an assistant attorney of the Regional Labor Board. He was armed with a subpoena that permitted him to search the books of the telephone company and to bring back information that Mrs. Herrick desired.

BEATEN PATH TO SANCTORUM

It is common knowledge in New York City that representatives of the C. I. O. can get an audience with Mrs. Herrick

in five minutes and can enter her offices by a confidential door, while representatives of all A. F. of L. unions must cool their heels hours in front offices held back by office boys.

With gusto and eclat the Honorable Elinore M. Herrick wends her gushing way as the most important administrator in the National Labor Relations Board. She is deterred apparently by neither good taste, good sense, nor the amenities of office.

The latest atrocity performed by the Regional Labor Office against the I. B. E. W. has to do with the Pilot Radio Corporation, Long Island City, New York. This company has been in a process of organization by the I. B. E. W. for four years, two years prior to the arrival of the C. I. O. dual union. On the testimony of only one witness the Regional Labor Board examiner has declared the agreement entered into by the I. B. E. W. with the Pilot Company to be void. The grounds are the flimsy contention that the I. B. E. W. representative has been dealing with the employer. Immediately after this interim report was made public by Mrs. Herrick the communist-controlled United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers' organization issued a screed against the I. B. E. W. advising employees of the Pilot Company to telephone Mrs. Herrick for information regarding the case.

Early in the history of the National Labor Relations Board Senator Wagner, its author, made a pledge to Congress that the board would not be used to set up an official union. J. Warren Madden, chairman of the board, has declared repeatedly the neutrality of the board in the C. I. O.-A. F. of L. dispute, but Mrs. Herrick is being given support from the Washington office in her illegal partisanship.

Not long ago an assistant to Mrs. Herrick who was regarded as an able and fair public administrator resigned, obviously because he could not stomach the gymnastics of the director.

It has been repeatedly pointed out that the National Labor Relations Board has been given too much discretion in the interpretation of the law which created it. That discretion has been repeatedly abused in the type of standards of labor relations which the national board has set up. The effect of these discretionary powers upon a regional director who apparently has no conception at all of her duty as federal administrator is brilliantly illustrated in the case of Mrs. Herrick. She brazenly marches forth each day to do her bit for the C. I. O. Under her administration not a single act has been performed that would inspire confidence in the public if they knew the workings of the regional office in either its sincerity, its intelligent handling, or its fairness.

Where The Jobless Can Help Themselves

WHERE no questionnaires have to be filled out.

Where no personnel man lays down rules.

Where no investigations are made.

Where a man can come and say, "Here are my two hands; put me to work."

This sounds like a description of the out-of-work man's paradise, but it is not. It is a description of the entry into the Washington Self-Help Exchange, one mile from the White House, where the jobless are permitted to help themselves.

The social theory behind the Washington Self-Help Exchange may be described as that just opposite to the dole. Men are given nothing. They are permitted to earn what they get. The Self-Help Exchange is a kind of community housed in a plain but clean and airy sunlit building. It is managed by a board of directors but the government of the workers within the Exchange lies entirely in the democratic set-up known as the Participants' Assembly. The limits upon entrance into this community are set only by the limitations of space. It has been operating for several years and is just about to widen its activities with farm and garden work with the acquisition of 20 acres of land in the country near Washington.

If one denies the theory that unemployment is going to end soon, one is likely to endorse the method used in the Self-Help Exchange for permitting out-of-work men and women to aid themselves. The work projects are set up on a personal and family basis. First of all, the jobless are permitted to improve their personal appearance. There is a shoe shop where shoes can be mended. There is a sewing shop where clothes for women and children can be made. There is a beauty parlor and barber shop where trained operators work. There is a store where clean and good articles may be purchased. There is a pressing establishment where men may press their own clothes. In fact, the Exchange is a kind of community home affording good facilities where all valet services are accessible. Workers in this Exchange are unusually well-groomed. They appear, too, to be happy and content.

Self-Help Exchange develops plan to aid without lessening workers' morale.

The second series of work shops are designed to improve family status. There is a well-equipped furniture shop where furniture can be repaired. There is a sewing room in connection with this project where bed clothing can be made. There is an extensive paint shop for freshening up furniture, and out-of-work heads of families are permitted to bring in their material and put it in shape so that the appearance of dire poverty will not descend upon the home.

Behind the Exchange is an extensive woodyard which was one of the most popular projects during the winter months for the obvious reason that men could secure the fuel that the family needed. Some simple recreation is provided. There is a reading room with books and magazines and radio, and there is a good restaurant in the building that serves excellent but plain food. There is a bakery that produces 300 loaves of bread a day.

The community aspects of this Exchange are at times apparent from this simple outline. A person appears for work. He is inducted into the simple life of the work community without any embarrassing questions asked. The person merely makes his appearance and goes to work. The discipline is provided by the workers themselves under the self-governing Participants' Assembly. The rules are simple, such as the following:

1. That any worker bringing packages or bundles to the Exchange must check them in the front office and will not be allowed to carry them to the upper floors.

2. There shall be absolutely no smoking in the building.

3. All articles must be completely repaired and sent to the store before being offered for sale. No worker will be allowed to select an article while it is being worked upon and attempt to purchase it before it is presented in the store for sale. In other words, everyone must

be given the same opportunity to purchase things which are available in the Exchange.

4. Participants must not stop work until five minutes to 12 to go down to lunch and are not to stop work before 4 p. m.

This workers' community in the Exchange has its own money. This represents the machinery of self-help. For every hour of work a piece of scrip is issued, called a work certificate. This work certificate permits the worker to redeem such merchandise for services as may be available in the Exchange for one hour's labor. In other words, the money used in this self-help community is man-hours worked. A jobless worker entering at eight o'clock in the morning will have scrip valued at four hours' labor with which to make purchases in any department by noon. In addition, he is eligible to receive at least three loaves of bread from the community bakery or he can purchase a meal in the restaurant.

The bakery is really the heart of this community. It was put into operation by an old union baker, 70 years old, who wanted to make some pin money after he had retired from his labors. He received a great deal of equipment from other union bakers about the city of Washington who knew old Tom and wished to help him. Tom had an apprentice in the kitchen and was rapidly teaching him the art of baking good bread, and the bread is good. One morning old Tom took ill and could not come to work. The machinery of the self-help community stopped but not for long for the apprentice set to work and turned out 297 loaves of bread for the waiting applicants.

This out-of-work community has its own little newspaper. This paper is a bright, well-edited tabloid that does not reflect, however, any of the hopelessness that usually goes with out-of-work persons. There is a note of hope running through it.

A recent number points out that one of the visitors to the Exchange was Sir Raymond Unwin, a city planner, of London, England. Sir Raymond remarked after visiting this self-help community

(Continued on page 275)

**WASHINGTON
SELF-HELP EXCHANGE, Inc.**
2529 Pennsylvania Ave., N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

WORK CERTIFICATE

This certificate is redeemable for such merchandise or services as may be available in the Washington Self-Help Exchange, Inc. to the value of ONE HOUR'S LABOR, but no guarantee is made that either merchandise or services shall be available at any particular time.

Not valid unless stamped,
dated and countersigned.

Must be redeemed within 90 days
from date of issue.

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A. T. & T. Out-Maneuvered By FCC

MILLIONS of dollars have been saved to telephone subscribers by the mere fact that the Federal Communications Commission has begun to investigate the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

The city of Washington is still talking about the fact that the FCC beat the A. T. & T. to the gun in giving out its report in a new manner. The report was made under the direction of one of the commissioners and it was being readied for Congress when it was discovered that the A. T. & T. was itself preparing a report for the public that would tend to offset the government report.

However, the government report itself covering five large volumes has not been printed and there is still a question as to whether Congress will appropriate money for its printing.

Electrical workers who have for a long time had dealings with operating companies of the Bell system will be especially interested in the fact that the report covers the pension plan of the telephone company. The report declares that under the pension plan for employees very large pension sums are paid high executives of the company. Moreover the company retains the right to revoke or suspend the pension benefits at will.

The record constitutes 8,441 printed pages of testimony and 2,140 exhibits, included among which are the 77 formal staff reports.

The work of the investigation was confined largely to the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and its subsidiary and related companies. Telephone companies other than Bell system companies were investigated only to the extent that their activities had a direct bearing on the activities of the Bell system companies. Inasmuch as Bell system activities comprise more than 90 per cent of the telephone industry, including operating, management, control, research and development, and manufacturing, the investigation encompassed by far the larger part of the telephone industry.

The proposed report to Congress summarizes the studies made during the course of the investigation and recommends to the Congress those things thought necessary for the effective regulation of the telephone industry. The proposed report suggests the necessity for adoption of a long-range national policy on wire communications. It suggests the commission's position on matters needing adjustment and capable of solution under existing legislative authority, and

Federal Communications Commission gives report to Congress to head off company propaganda. Mere act of investigating brings millions reduction in costs to telephone subscribers.

requests additional legislation to correct matters which are found to be incapable of solution under existing laws.

SOME ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE INVESTIGATION

The results of the investigation are classified broadly as follows:

(1) Concrete achievements in the public interest. These include:

Various reductions in long distance telephone rates, directly and indirectly attributable to the investigation, approximating \$24,000,000 per annum;

Reduction or discontinuance of extra charges for the so-called hand telephone sets, in the several state jurisdictions, variously estimated to approximate \$5,000,000 per annum;

Revision of wire service charges to radio stations, effecting reductions in

charges approximating \$530,000 per annum and removing certain discriminations;

Improvements, in the public interest, in manufacturing and accounting practices of the Western Electric Company, a subsidiary of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, engaged in the manufacture of telephone apparatus and equipment;

Liberalization of licensing policies in non-communications fields by Electrical Research Products, Inc., and the Western Electric Company to permit others to manufacture such equipment;

A change in the policy of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, for the time being at least, beneficial to the public, with respect to toll rates, including a willingness to make indicated rate reductions and modifications, and to negotiate thereon;

Reduction in the interest rate by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company on temporary loans to the Associated Companies, from 6 per cent (5.88 per cent net) to 5 per cent (4.9 per cent net), as of October 1, 1936;

Permission granted by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company to the Western Electric Company to manufacture and sell certain telephone devices to connecting companies.

(2) Factual data useful in securing effective regulation of the telephone industry. These include:

Compilation of comprehensive information upon which to base a regulatory policy, which may be used for the effective regulation of the telephone industry, particularly the rates and charges thereof;

Discovery of the weaknesses of existing regulatory machinery with respect to both jurisdiction and administration;

Determination of who controls the American Telephone and Telegraph Company;

Determination of the extent and nature of the control exercised by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company over the Bell system and over the telephone industry generally in the United States;

Determination of the reasons for the high costs incurred in the rendition of telephone service by the Bell system;

Determination of the amount and source of profits of the Bell system;

Analysis of the following American Telephone and Telegraph Company policies and practices: Elimination of competition, intercompany contracts and services, patents, research, engineering and standardization, telephone manufacturing and supplies,



WALTER S. GIFFORD
Head of the giant telephone industry.

depreciation, toll activities, radio broadcasting non-communications activities, financing, employee relations, and public relations.

(3) The organization of a rate and research department, upon a temporary basis at least, within the Federal Communications Commission for the purpose of further study and ultimate solution of telephone rate problems.

ORGANIZATION OF THE REPORT

The proposed report is organized generally as follows: Presentation of facts disclosed by the investigation; an interpretation of such facts; and conclusions and recommendations based thereon.

Part I of the proposed report treats of the development and organization of the Bell system, including a brief corporate history, growth, present capital structure, corporate structure, functional organization and control.

Part II of the proposed report describes the policies and practices of the Bell system, with particular reference to their development, purpose, and results.

Part III of the proposed report treats with the effect of these Bell system policies and practices upon telephone service and rates from the viewpoint both of profit and cost.

Part IV of the proposed report sets out the regulatory problems suggested by the investigation and the proposed remedies, including legislative recommendations.

MATTERS RECITED AND DISCUSSED IN THE PROPOSED REPORT

The chapters in Part I show what the Bell system is, the scope of its activities, its size, growth by years, its present capital and corporate structure. They describe the functional organization of the system and the manner in which the operating, management, development and research, and manufacturing activities are coordinated and controlled by the central management authority of the American Company. They describe the manner in which all important Bell system policies and practices which directly affect the quality and cost of telephone service are concentrated in the central management authority of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

The chapters in Part II describe the origin, development, results and problems raised by the policies and practices promulgated by the central management authority of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

A brief summary of the chapters in Part II includes the following:

Elimination of competition. The Bell system's policy since its inception has been one directed toward a nation-wide, unified control of the telephone field. Such control has been developed by the effective elimination of competition in both the telephone operating and telephone manufacturing fields. At the present time, the Bell system controls approximately 90 per cent of the book value of telephone plant and equipment, approximately 80 per cent of the total telephone stations, approximately 95 per cent of the total wire mileage, approximately 98

per cent of the toll lines, and approximately 94 per cent of the telephone manufacturing business in the United States.

License service contract. The license service contracts between the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and the Associated Operating Companies enable the American Telephone and Telegraph Company to exercise complete control over the operations and activities of the Associated Operating Companies. The license service contract, together with a manufacturing contract between the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and the Western Electric Company, and through standard supply contracts between the Western Electric Company and the Associated Operating Companies, enable the American Telephone and Telegraph Company to control directly the operations of the entire Bell system. This type of control is in addition to control by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company through stock ownership.

Research. Research activities of the Bell system have been directed toward improving the quality of telephone service and toward the attainment of influence and control in adjacent industries by patent control, in order to protect the telephone monopoly from emerging forms of communication. The costs of protection from competition in adjacent fields have been assessed against telephone subscribers rather than against the stockholders who are protected thereby.

Patents. The patent policies and practices of the Bell system have been directed toward securing a monopoly in service and manufacturing in the telephone field, through development, acquisition, and cross-licensing agreements with other electrical concerns operating in fields adjacent to telephony. The telephone subscribers support a top-heavy patent structure without receiving corresponding benefits in royalties.

Engineering and standardization. The proposed report points out that standardization of both plant and operating methods in the Bell system has resulted in suppression of invention, failure to supersede outmoded equipment with superior types capable of rendering more efficient and less expensive telephone service, and in costly mistakes in judgment resulting in large investments in less efficient and more expensive types of equipment.

Telephone manufacturing. The proposed report recites that the Bell System Operating Companies purchase approximately all of their apparatus, equipment, material, and supply requirements from the Western Electric Company, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company; that prices paid for such equipment form the rate base of the operating companies; that Western Electric Company's prices for such equipment are artificially controlled and bear no relation either to alleged costs or to costs which could be obtained under efficient management; and that the Western Electric Company does not know the cost of any item of apparatus or equipment manufactured by it.

Depreciation. The proposed report recites that Bell System Operating Companies have earned large sums annually

to care for depreciation currently occurring in the properties due both to physical and functional causes, and have charged the same to operating expenses. On December 31, 1936, the depreciation reserves in the Bell System Companies were approximately 28 per cent or \$1,145,214,088, of the original cost of depreciable property in the sum of \$4,039,703,667. At the same time, however, the operating companies have maintained generally in rate cases that only from 5 to 10 per cent, or observed physical depreciation only, should be deducted from cost in arriving at a rate base for rate-making purposes. The difference between the amounts earned for annual depreciation and the amount of depreciation deducted for rate purposes represents in effect additions to the allowed rates of return. Telephone subscribers, therefore, have been forced to pay rates which will produce a fair return, as well as current depreciation charges, on the value of property contributed by them through telephone rates. These excessive depreciation reserves have been used by Bell System Companies to finance new construction, thereby enabling them to obtain a source of capital free from the burden of interest or dividend requirements on which they have claimed a return to the extent that the depreciation reserves exceeded the observed depreciation.

Toll activities—domestic and international. The proposed report recites that the domestic toll activities of the Bell system have resulted in the development of a nation-wide, interconnected long distance service. This long distance toll service is conducted through the Long Lines Department of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. Attention is called to the problem of the division of interstate toll business between the Long Lines Department of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and the associated companies, and the overlapping use of facilities for various toll services, and to the necessity for constructive Commission action thereon.

The history of the Long Lines Department of the American Company shows that profits or earnings have been exceedingly high for a number of years.

Studies on current interstate telephone problems are being carried on by the rates and research group, established by the Commission as a part of the telephone investigation. A brief summary of the general nature of these problems, the approach to their ultimate solution, and the progress made thus far are set out as appendix 12 of the proposed report.

The Bell system has a monopoly on transoceanic radio telephony in so far as this country is concerned.

Radio broadcasting. The Bell system, between 1920 and 1926, attempted to monopolize the radio broadcasting business. After 1926, it withdrew from broadcasting proper, and since then has had exclusive licenses to furnish wire facilities for broadcasting.

Non-communications activities. The Bell system, in addition to its primary function of furnishing telephone service, engages in various non-communications

fields. The activities in such fields are derived principally from technical and scientific research directed to the communications art, which have resulted in the development of patents applicable to a wide range of non-communications uses in the commercial, entertainment, scientific, and religious fields, and are carried on by a Western Electric Company subsidiary, the Electrical Research Products, Inc., generally referred to as ERPI. The purposes of the Bell system in the development and exploitation of non-communications activities have been the defensive occupation of industrial fields directly adjacent to telephony, in order better to protect the telephone field against invasion, and the possibilities of profitable return from the investment of Bell system funds in fields thus controlled or strongly influenced. Royalties from these non-communications activities have not been credited to telephone subscribers who pay for such development, but have been considered by the company as "windfall" profits.

Financing. The financing chapter of the proposed report discloses the source of funds, financial requirements and resources, methods of bond and common stock financing, depreciation and surplus. It shows that there is no regulatory authority with jurisdiction to pass upon the necessity, the type, the price, and the conditions of sale of American Telephone and Telegraph Company securities, except in so far as they are subject to corporate laws of the state of New York where the company is incorporated, and except to the extent that they are subject to the registration requirements of the Securities Act of 1933, the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and state "blue-sky" laws. The federal statutes provide for the revelation of truth and adherence to certain accounting requirements, and state "blue-sky" laws are directed toward preventing fraud. No state or federal authority exists today to pass upon the merits of security issues of the interstate telephone utilities represented by the Bell system, to the end that capital may be obtained under the most equitable conditions in the interest of both investors and subscribers. The financing of the entire Bell system is carried out by and under the unregulated control of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, and thus directly affects the Bell system's cost of delivering telephone service.

Pension plan. This chapter points out the purpose and provisions of the Bell System Employees' Pension Plan, the manner in which funds are secured, the benefits, payments thereunder, and the manner of investing the funds. It demonstrates one type of control over employees exercised by the central management.

Public relations. Public relations policies and practices of the Bell system are directed toward the maintenance of its monopoly position in the communications field, and the maintenance and increase of its revenues. Such policies have been accomplished by indoctrination, by economic contacts, and by political pressure. Indoctrination is accomplished through a vast program of propaganda carried on



BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM



More than 57,000,000 conversations a day are held over Bell System wires. It takes a telephone system of great size to render quick, reliable service to a great nation.

The telephone operators dwindle in numbers, but grow in advertising appeal.

by its employees, by non-commercial contacts, such as memberships in clubs, through motion pictures, publicity campaigns, newspapers, subsidies to publications and authors, and indoctrination of students and professors. The economic contacts of the system are achieved through corporate connections, banking relations, insurance and material purchases, and wide distribution of stock. Political pressure is exerted on public service commissions and on legislators.

EFFECT OF BELL SYSTEM POLICIES AND PRACTICES UPON TELEPHONE SERVICE AND RATES

Part III of the proposed report shows the effect of the Bell system policies and practices on telephone service and rates from the viewpoint both of profits and costs. The average recorded net income of the American Company from 1900 to 1935 was \$9.86 per share. At times, the earnings per share reached \$11.44. During the period 1900 to 1905, the American Company paid \$7.50 per share; from 1905

to 1921, \$8 per share; and from 1921 to 1937, \$9 per share.

The proposed report suggests that unnecessarily high costs, resulting from certain of the major policies and practices of the system, including the cost of manufacturing telephone apparatus and equipment, engineering, research, and standardization policies, depreciation policies, license contract payments, and the segregation of plant revenues and expenses, indicate that a reduction of approximately 25 per cent may be made in telephone rates throughout the entire Bell system without interrupting the existing net earnings.

SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The proposed report is directed largely to a demonstration of the unnecessarily high cost of rendering telephone service by Bell system companies. It points out that complete control of all Bell system activities, policies and practices, is cen-

(Continued on page 273)

Notes on Compound Direct-current Motors

By VAN ALLEN LYMAN, Electrical Division,
Panama Canal, L. U. No. 397

THOSE of the craft whose work entails connecting up new direct current motors or generators of the common cumulative compound type, or the shunt wound type with series compensating coils, will find it an easy matter if they will bear in mind the following:

Modern machines of this sort are standardized, and their six terminals are brought out in the most natural way possible.

Armature terminals are marked A1 and A2, and both the As are on the left as you look at them, just as A is in the alphabet. A1 is on the bottom, where things naturally begin, and A2 is over it, where it would naturally be as things build up. The series field terminals are both on the right, just as S comes later in the alphabet, with S1 on the first floor, so to speak, and S2 over it just like the As.

This leaves only the field terminals, F1 and F2. They are little things and convenient to tuck in between the big ones, and F1 goes to the left where 1 might naturally be written anyway, and F2 follows it in corresponding position on the right. It's hard to go wrong once you remember it this way, and if any tags are missing one can identify the proper terminals easily enough from their positions.

As to interpoles, forget 'em. Or at least don't worry about them on either generator or motor. Treat the armature and interpoles as one, leaving the end of interpoles factory-connected to one brush polarity as is, and consider the whole combination of armature and interpoles as "Armature-A1 and A2." Left so connected the matter of interpole polarities will take care of itself very nicely and come out O. K. on either motor or generator connections. This provided the connection was properly made at the factory to begin with, and it generally is. (If it

Some real pointers taken from the notebook of old Mother Experience herself.

wasn't you'll know about it quick enough from the way the machine acts up.)

In ordinary industrial motors of the sort under discussion line polarity makes no difference whatever in their operation. Lines can be called for convenience "Line 1" and "Line 2" irrespective of polarity.

However, it's a wise plan to make "Line 1" plus polarity and "Line 2" minus polarity for the sake of uniformity. Also, in occasional installations the same machine may be used at times as either a motor or a generator. With a generator the power line polarity must be considered when connecting up.

BASIC PRINCIPLES OUTLINED

While "any way to get it going" may serve after a fashion a regular system of connecting up should be adopted as a matter of convenience and good workmanship, and the following has been found by experience to be the best. These are basic principles only, and discussion of switches, controllers, and protective equipment is not considered.

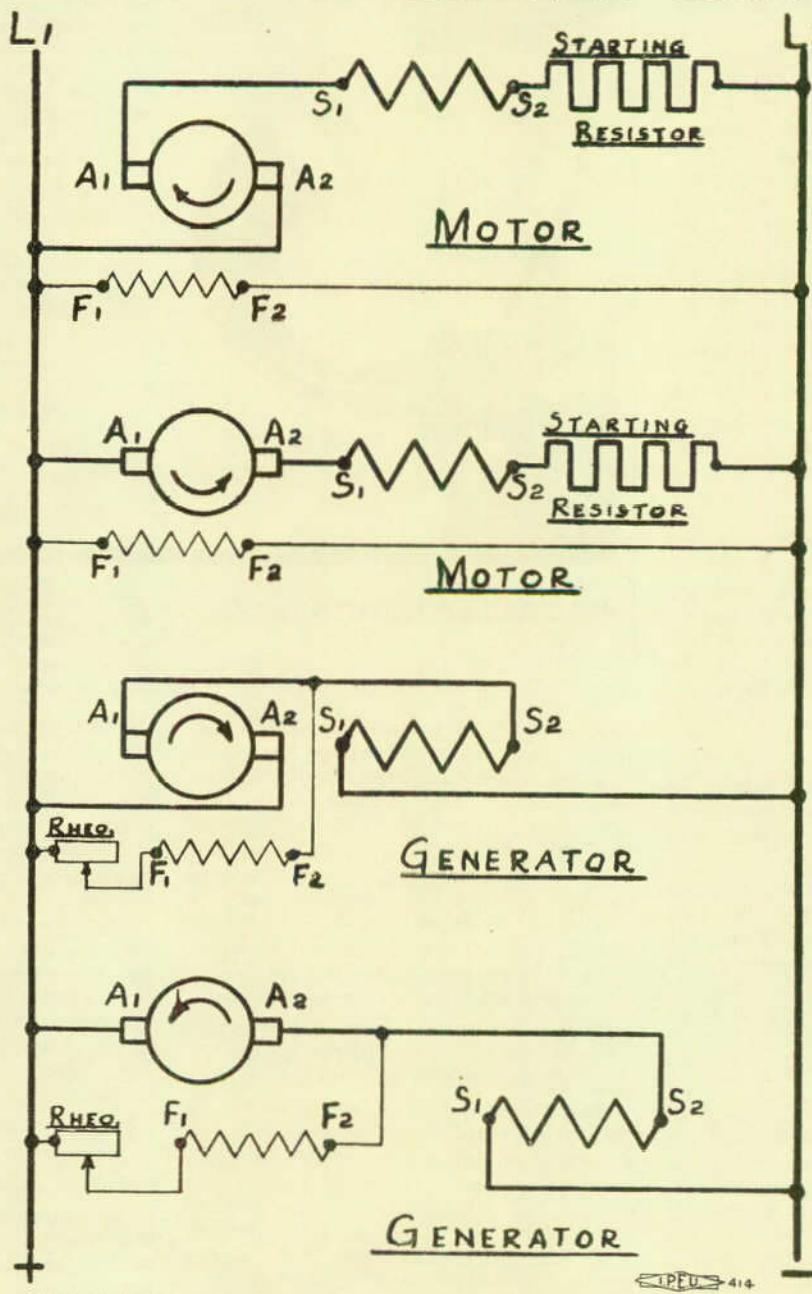
Start with the shunt field, marked "F1" and "F2." With either generator or motor F1 goes to a power line. But, if it's a generator, connect F1 to its field rheostat first and then the rheostat to the plus line. In other words, F1 goes to the plus line via the field rheostat.

If it's a motor, connect F1 direct to Line 1. Should there be a field rheostat used for motor speed control put it in this line, all same generator field rheostat.

Any shunt field should always be put right across the source of power, so it will get full voltage on it at all times. So, if it's a generator, connect F2 to S2 which will eventually be connected to the minus generator brush. If it's a motor, connect F2 to Line 2.

Simple so far, isn't it? Whether it's either motor or generator, F1 has gone to plus or Line 1, which should be the same thing, and F2 has gone to S2 or Line 2 (minus) in any case going to a "2" and getting as direct as possible to minus. It's hard to go wrong on that, and both shunt field terminals are out of the way and properly connected.

(Continued on page 279)



Humans Behind Fortress of Machine Age

By THE CHALLENGER, L. U. No. B-309

A 75-thousand k. v. a. generator has lately been installed in the Cahokia power-house by members of Local Union B-309, East St. Louis, Ill. The achievement has been accompanied by features that merit careful consideration.

Cahokia, the main generating plant of the Union Electric Light Company, confronts the city of St. Louis from the Illinois shore of the Mississippi River. Its appearance conveys to the visitor, who must approach it from the highway on the east, the startling impression of military, rather than industrial, power. Six great smokestacks, deployed in pairs, rise

Narrative of magnificent exploit of crew of workers in erecting modern power plant. Union Electric Light—fair and intelligent.

During the interim the great depression occurred, when competition—which has always been keen in the building industry—became razor sharp. The rush for jobs became a race. Many employers, impelled by greed, or being themselves helpless victims of greedy owners, demanded speed, speed and yet more speed, until high class workmanship, safety of the workers, and common humanity were factors all but forgotten.

It was into this national atmosphere that the call came from Cahokia. The I. B. E. W. representative—a conscientious business man, whose fetish is inviolability of contract—responded. A contract was drawn up in a spirit of mutual respect and consideration. Materials were assembled; wiremen were called onto the job; and records were in the making.

Not that it is the largest generator in the country, nor was the job done in

unusually fast time. The employers did not demand that a certain maximum of work be done with a certain minimum of men. They hired plenty of men, and demanded a fair day's work—and got it. The spirit of fairness was reciprocal. The records claimed are those of humane treatment and safety.

SAFETY RECORD MADE

The electrical workers on this installation have lost only 200 hours, because of two minor accidents, out of 139 thousand man-hours worked!

The impact of these figures gains force as one reflects that contractors figure 2 per cent to 3 per cent for accidental disability loss; the industrial insurance companies allow a reserve for, roughly, one man killed for every one million dollars worth of construction. Had this six million dollar job followed the curve of the insurance reserve, six homes would have been desolated; six families left without a breadwinner; six precious lives sacrificed.

(Other trades have been involved in this work, but, although we have been assured their safety marks are equally high, we are concerned here only with electricians.)

This heartening record of none killed, none seriously injured, none disfigured did not come by chance. It is the result of careful planning; of stressing the safety factor; of whole-hearted co-operation by all those engaged, from Mr. F. L. Glazier, superintendent of construction

(Continued on page 274)



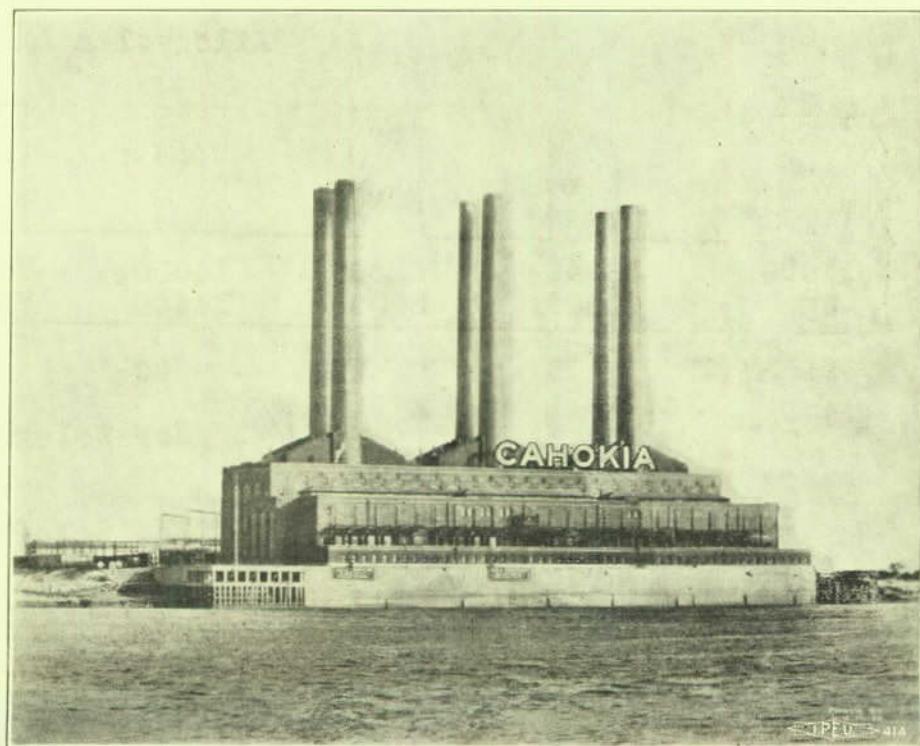
LABYRINTH

to a height of 475 feet above a buttress of brick and steel, like a titanic battery of upright siege-guns. Their effect, against the somber background of city sky, is grim somehow, and ruthless. It seems a veritable fortress of the merciless machine age.

This illusion is confounded, however, by the knowledge that warm, human relations have played an important role in the drama of its creation. It is union-built from the floor of the condenser pit to the tips of the stacks. No major strikes have been left to fester in the memory of the workers. The few disputes have been jurisdictional affairs between the various trades. Considering the size and nature of the job, this record alone made history in the building industry.

Construction for the first five primary machines occupied the time from 1922 to 1928. We shall not dwell on this period. Nor shall we attempt a parade of technical details, which are more or less typical in all power-house construction. Rather we shall try to intrigue the reader's interest with the human angles, the personal facets which lent distinction to the installation of the sixth and final machine.

It was not until 1937 that advancing peak loads demanded added capacity, and our men were called upon for this construction.



MODERN CITADEL OF INDUSTRY

Japan Eyes Amateur Radio Channels

By STANLEY E. HYDE, Local Union No. B-18.

This is second in a series on amateur radio by a Brother member. The series is entitled "Getting Started in Amateur Radio."

THE amateur radio frequency bands occupy only very small slices or wedges which have been driven into the radio spectrum by hard work and much opposition from many sources, by the amateurs' "union," the American Radio Relay League.

Even now the Japanese militarist clique are prepared to ask that they share the present 80-meter amateur band when the international radio conference meets at Cairo, sometime this year.

The last international conference on radio was held in Madrid, in 1932. Before this conference amateurs were not recognized as a distinct class by themselves, but were included in a definition known as "the private experimental station" class. At Madrid the League successfully put through a long sought ambition, to have the amateurs recognized as a separate and distinct class by themselves.

It is necessary to have international agreements on radio, for the following reasons:

1. As stations of one nation frequently communicate with stations of another nation, it is necessary to agree on details of operating such as calling procedure, distress signals, call-letter assignments, collecting tolls on radiograms, taking radio compass bearings, etc. Utter confusion would result if everyone used their own system.

Experimental stations play large part in international relations.

2. Because it is possible to transmit over a vast range of frequencies, it is necessary to know in advance where the different communication services will locate themselves, so they can be found.

3. As the borders of a country do not confine a radio signal, international agreements on allocations of different services must be made or a bad state of interference would result.

WORLD WIDE CONNECTIONS

As the advent of short waves has brought about daily world wide communication, the third reason has become of great importance. As the chart will show, there are seven bands assigned for amateur communication and they are arranged in "harmonic" relation, or given a specified band, we double that one to get to the next. The electrical reason for that will be explained later.

Another good reason that our bands are in the high frequency part of the radio spectrum is this: For instance, if one of the bands were 10 kilocycles, it would be necessary to install an antenna the overall length of which would probably exceed one mile. This, of course, is unthinkable when we measure the limits of the family back yard.

Such low frequencies are used for transoceanic service and the transmitting antennas installed out in the open places where there is plenty of room.

Two charts are shown depicting the various frequency channels. The channels shown at "A" show a distinct increase in distant reception as darkness approaches, and are better in winter than summer. Those of "B" bring in signals in increasing strength with nightfall, although greater distances can be covered in daylight than on those in class "A." "Skip effect" (inability to receive signals nearby, depending on many conditions) is noticeable on frequencies in the higher brackets of this class.

In class "C" darkness becomes less of a contributing factor in reception over long distances. "Skip effect" is more pronounced at night. Usually nearby transmissions are not heard unless they come in by the ground wave, which does not extend much over 100 miles. Static is bothersome in warm weather.

Class "D." On this range more distance reception can be found than those of A, B and C, and this in broad daylight. In cold weather, conditions are generally dead at nightfall. During warm weather reception may be open 24 hours a day and remarkable DX (distance) can be heard. Ordinarily stations cannot be heard on this band unless they are at least 400 or 500 miles distant.

Class "E." This range usually only "hot" during daylight hours. "Skip effect" limits reception to ground waves of nearby stations (15 or 20 miles), or those stations placed at least 700 to 1,000 miles away.

Class "F." In the 5-meter band signals rarely are picked up over distances of 50 miles, unless the transmitter and

Kilocycles

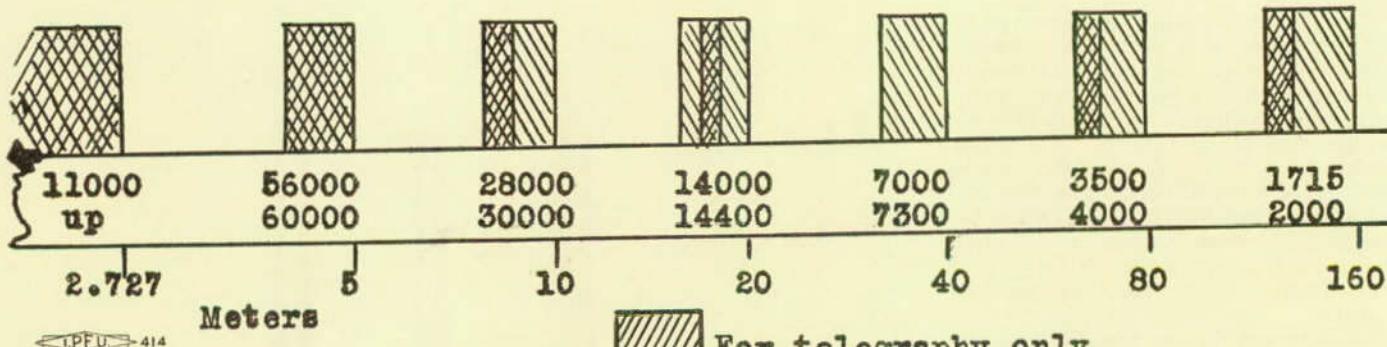


Fig 1.

For telegraphy only

For telegraphy or Phone

The High Frequency Spectrum, showing the narrow channels of frequencies allotted for Amateur communication, both telegraphy and telephony. In Fig. 2 the whole spectrum is shown with the different Radio Services that fill in the blank spaces between the Amateur bands.

| Meters | Kilocycles |
|--------|-------------|
| 545 | 550 |
| 200 | 1500 = A |
| 160 | 1600 |
| | 1715 |
| | 1800 |
| | 2000 |
| | 2096 |
| | 2208 |
| | 2500 |
| | 2600 |
| | 2750 = B |
| | 2850 |
| 100 | 3015 |
| | 3265 |
| | 3410 |
| 80 | 3500 |
| | 3900 |
| | 4000 = C |
| | 4800 |
| 49 | 6000 |
| | 6150 |
| | 6700 |
| 40 | 7000 |
| | 7300 |
| | 8200 |
| | 8700 |
| | 9500 |
| 31 | 9600 |
| | 11000 |
| | 11700 |
| 25 | 11900 = D |
| | 14000 |
| 20 | 14400 |
| | 15090 |
| 16 | 15340 |
| | 17760 |
| | 17800 = E |
| 14 | 21440 |
| | 23000 |
| | 28000 |
| | 28500 |
| 10 | 30000 = F |
| 7½ | 56000 |
| 5 | 60000 |
| 2½ | 110000 & up |

SHORT WAVE
SPECTRUM
FIGURE 2

If you have a modern short wave receiver along with your broadcast set, you can judge it by the above chart. If it even takes in to 14 mc (21.4 meters) it's very good. If it goes to 29mc (10 meters) it's a fine business receiver and if it goes up to and includes 60mc (5 meters), you've got it all. A modern "communication type" receiver should take in all this spectrum with ease.

receiver are located on mountain tops or very high buildings, in which case they may go as far as 100 miles. Under freaky conditions they have traversed the Atlantic Ocean, but these occasions are very rare. The band is very quiet with no static and as good in daylight as nighttime.

Many amateurs have five-meter "transceivers" (transmitter and receiver combined in one unit) installed in their cars and use them for phone work while traveling from point to point. In this way they often make contacts and friends before they reach the town or city they are traveling towards.

It will be noticed that the five-meter amateur band is 4,000 kilocycles wide, being our widest usable channel to date. The above instructions will serve to help for better reception on any modern short wave receiver.

So up to date the usable short wave band goes as far as possibly two and one-half meters (110,000 kilocycles); beyond that point it is still in an experimental stage. And what an experiment it must be! It can be likened to a virgin wilderness never before trespassed upon by man. Billions of cycles yet to be used, if only the proper equipment can be invented to make them useful.

NEW AREAS TO CONQUER

There is no reason why the government could not divide the whole electromagnetic spectrum, including visible light rays, X-rays, Gamma rays and the mysterious cosmic rays from outer space, provided commercial uses could be found for them.

And commercial use is not found for them yet simply because no equipment has been found to control them properly. The spectrum has been O. K. for billions of years and it is just waiting for the proper type of tubes, coils and condensers so it can begin pulsing back and forth through them.

The internal capacity of tubes of even the most advanced types, combined with the inductance of even a straight piece of wire (let alone wire made into coils), produces a high frequency current which is not so very much higher than one meter. Experiments with waves of the order of a few centimeters are now going on.

When the frequencies get so high that it takes a long series of zeros after them to make sense, they are measured in what are called Angstrom units, after their originator, A. J. Angstrom.

Wave lengths in science, whether those galloping along a taut rope, or radio waves, are measured by the metric system, or in meters, a meter being 39.37 inches long. Now, begin to stretch your imagination. And of course a "wave length" is the distance from one crest of a wave to that of the next. One millimeter is 1/1000th of a meter and one Angstrom unit is one ten millionth of a millimeter.

Roughly speaking, a millimeter is about one thirty-second of an inch long. Now, let's crowd about ten million little sine curves all in a row between two lines

(Continued on page 275)

Future of Workers on Public Power Projects

By IRVING PATTEE, L. U. No. 77, Seattle

MUCH has been said about the government's public power policies and different public ownership plans as they have been brought forward and discussed pro and con for the benefit of the public, but little has been said about what is to be done about the workers who are to install these lines and maintain them if and when the public is to become the employers.

Here in the state of Washington and the city of Seattle, the stronghold of public power, Local No. 77 has the opportunity to see first hand the operation of both private and public utilities and our membership embraces strong advocates of both; so we as workers must continually strive for and maintain harmonious relations among ourselves, or lose all that we have gained. Do not let this article be construed as a knock against either, but an attempt to pave the way to good wages, hours and working conditions and maintain them, regardless of who our employers may be now or in the future.

To date and for the past few years the private monopolies have been on the pan; rightfully so, and more is to come later, no doubt, but to us in this state the public power situation needs a little working over if we are to maintain any resemblance of the living wages as advocated by the government, the American Federation of Labor, and that the public power advocates would have us believe are guaranteed in their setup.

On November 4, 1930, the people of this state passed the district power bill, "An act relating to and authorizing the establishment of public utility districts, and the consolidation thereof, and annexation thereto; providing for the construction, purchase, condemnation and purchase, acquisition, maintenance, conducting, operation, development and regulation by such districts of certain kinds of public utilities; providing methods of payment therefor; and providing for the creation of local assessment districts by, and defining, prescribing and regulating the powers, duties and government of, such utility districts."

Since this time several power districts have been formed in the rural districts, adding to the already numerous municipal and mutual systems in

Are advocates of public power properly safe-guarding wages and working conditions? Bad conditions in western rural areas.

existence. Each passing election sees more of them formed, but to date there have been very few that have maintained anything in the way of wages and working conditions that might create the slightest envy among the men working in the cities of Tacoma or Seattle or under private utilities. Outside of Seattle and Tacoma, there has been no attempt made to make public ownership a program worthy of the support of the electric workers in this state. Here are some of the reasons why:

On March 10, Assistant Business Manager Mullaney, of Local No. 77, went to the town of St. Johns, Wash., at the request of members of this union who were working on an R. E. A. job under contract to one Fritz Ziebarth, to investigate certain irregularities which were prevalent and to attempt to have them corrected.

LOW CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT

The details of the trouble, which has not been cleared up to date and of which the local union complained to the R. E. A. administrators about, are: (1) that men were required to do linemen's work for laborers' pay; (2) that men working at Ziebarth's linemen's rate were getting less than the prescribed rate of wages

as stated in the R. E. A. contract; (3) that the men were being worked in excess of the 40-hour week; (4) that this overtime was being paid for at straight time rates; (5) that the men were being paid for a 40-hour week by check and all overtime was paid in cash, for the purpose of evading the stipulations of the contract and to evade the Social Security tax.

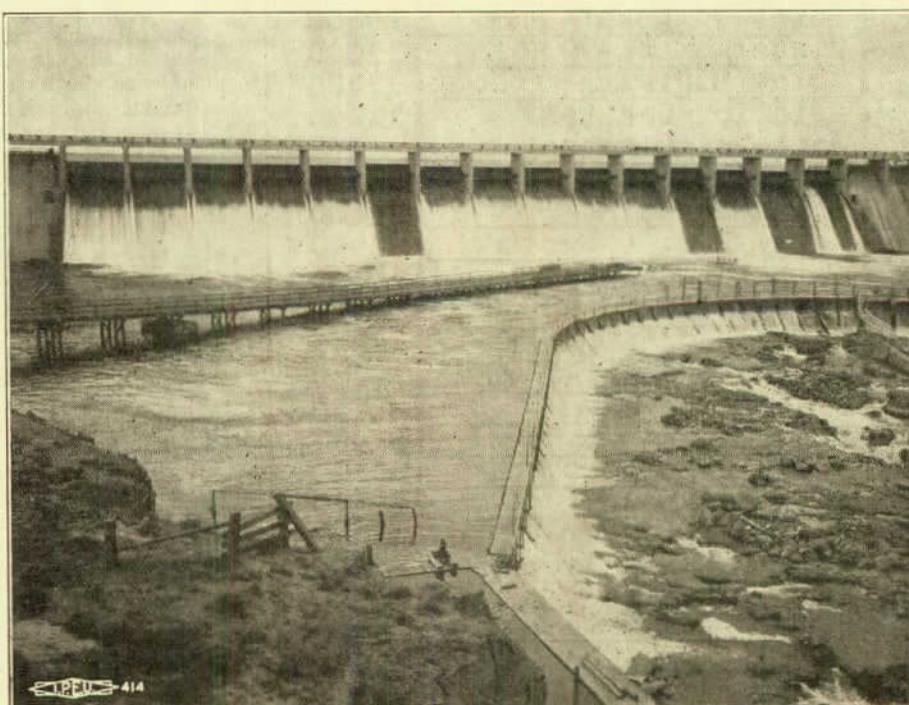
Although this matter in itself is not particularly a charge against public ownership, the fact that the public or the residents, I should say, took the attitude they did when they heard that a union representative was attempting to rectify these violations of the contract and resorted to threatening violence in upholding the contractor, is a serious charge against public administration.

The account of this outrage is as follows: Brother Mullaney, having finished his report to the members, had gone with Vice President Bell, of the I. B. E. W., to have a cup of coffee, when a mob gathered outside the cafe. Three men entered the cafe and demanded that Mullaney leave town within five minutes or be hanged from the nearest tree. Mullaney paid no attention to them at the time, but after a few minutes, at the suggestion of Vice President Bell that they go outside because if the crowd recognized their cars they would probably wreck them, they left and were met by the mob and told to leave town immediately. When they attempted to talk to them the mob began to yell "Go get a rope!" Then the town marshal arriving on the scene, told Mullaney to leave town immediately; that "he didn't know anything about the law, but as he was working for the citizens he wouldn't attempt to stop them." There was also a sheriff's car on the street, but the occupants made no move to preserve law and order, letting the mob rave on. Needless to say, Mullaney left town.

FARMERS UNFAIR TO LABOR

The only reasons given or suggested for this unwarranted outburst against these men was the fact that these farmers, which most of them were, felt that although they had no interest directly in this fight with the contractor, if the men were allowed to work for the union scale of wages on

(Cont'd on page 274)



POWER MUST BE CONTROLLED IN MORE WAYS THAN ONE

116 Brothers Join Pension List

THE regular semi-annual meeting of the International Executive Council opened at International Headquarters, Room 613, 1200 Fifteenth Street N. W., Washington, D. C., on March 21, 1938.

The meeting was called to order by Charles M. Paulsen, chairman. Members present:

| | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| C. M. Paulsen | J. L. McBride |
| G. W. Whitford | Edward Nothnagle |
| Charles F. Oliver | G. C. Gadbois |
| James F. Casey | M. P. Gordan |
| F. L. Kelley | |

The minutes of the last regular semi-annual meeting were read, and it was moved and seconded, that they be approved. Motion carried.

The activities of the council members on questions handled in their districts, as well as matters handled by mail through

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers minutes of meeting of the International Executive Council.

the I. S. since the last semi-annual meeting of the council were reviewed, and it was moved and seconded, that all actions discussed be approved. Motion carried.

The chairman appointed G. C. Gadbois and F. L. Kelley as auditing committee, to examine the audit made by W. B. Whitlock, auditor, of the accounts of the I. B. E. W. and the Electrical Workers Benefit Association.

The following pension applications were read, the records checked and pensions granted:

| L. U. No. |
|------------------------|
| I. O. James J. Beatty |
| " Frank E. Bernsee |
| " Mark H. Bodley |
| " Warren B. Bott |
| " W. J. Decker |
| " Thomas Wm. Doyle |
| " Fred W. Du Bois |
| " John Hayes |
| " A. S. Heavener |
| " William H. Holloway |
| " Frederick W. Johnson |
| " James H. Keand |
| " Allan R. Lakin |
| " George G. Macy |
| " David M. Mallinson |
| " Frank B. Mart |
| " Jacob Miller |
| " Daniel W. Moffitt |
| " William J. Munley |
| " I. C. Olsen |
| " Joseph J. O'Malley |
| " Charles A. Palmer |
| " George A. Raven |

(Continued on page 272)



THE DIRECTING HEADS OF THE I. B. E. W.—THE COUNCIL AT WORK

JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

I.P.E.U. 414



Devoted to the Cause

of Organized Labor

Volume XXXVII Washington, D. C., May, 1938

No. 5

National Labor Board Standards The National Labor Relations Board is a standards-making agency. It is true that it has other sweeping powers. One of its important functions is to set up standards in labor relations. This function identifies it with other government bodies and indicates an important task that the federal government has to perform under our system of federalism and state rights.

The National Labor Relations Board has very definitely set up standards in labor-employer relations, which have broken sharply with the past, and which are leading the United States into deep waters. In order to continue to play its partisan game of taking sides in a jurisdictional dispute between labor unions, it has designated a union as a group of the following characteristics:

A union is a labor organization which wages violent war against the employer.

A union must strike in order to prove that it is a union.

An orderly system of co-operative relationships with management is taboo.

The fruits of this policy of the Labor Board in the setting up of these standards are being made evident every day in the United States. The seizure of utility property by a small minority of a minority at Saginaw, Mich., is a case in point. The C. I. O. dual union was designated as a bargaining agency last year at the end of a violent strike. This union has never had a majority in the plants of the Consumers Power Company. It has even fewer members now than it did last year and yet its violent seizure of the properties with the express purpose of cutting off power should its demands not be met, makes it a good union in the light of the National Labor Relations Board policies. Similarly the violent strikes in the automobile industry for the sole purpose of collecting dues from delinquent members of the union also come as a result of the board's policies.

The board has been somewhat quiescent during the last two months inasmuch as Congress has been in

session and there has been a threat of clipping the board's wings. Now as Congress' session draws to a close, the board reverts to its old role of churning industrial waters into mud.

Needless to point out again the board is acting in an extra-legal fashion, the Act never intended the board to do what it is now doing; the intent of the Act was to bring industrial peace, and never was the Act regarded as an instrument for naming official unions as the board is now doing in its high-handed fashion.

Trend Toward Piece Work

Undoubtedly in many plants there is a trend toward piece work. This represents an effort of the employer to meet the depression, but it is having an adverse effect upon the workers. In the first place the employer hopes to shorten hours by permitting his working force to come to the plant only when there are orders to get out. Piece work permits him to disguise this questionable policy. Moreover, passing from a weekly wage to piece work system enables unscrupulous employers often to lower the weekly wages of those who work.

We heard recently of an employer who deliberately shut down his factory last December and went to Europe. He stayed until April, re-opened his factory, took back his old workers on a piece work basis and claims now that he is prospering; that he has solved the labor problem. He has solved it for the moment, perhaps, but he is making no investment in citizenship, and he is laying up resentment in his working force that will bounce back to plague him.

A Business Man To Business Men

An infinite amount of wisdom was spoken recently to business men by one of their number. He is C. E. Jackson, mill manager for Consolidated Water Power & Paper Company, Wisconsin Rapids. He was speaking before 200 Wisconsin employers at the University of Wisconsin. He declared that a new day had come in industrial relations and strongly advised his fellow employers to decry paternalistic practices. "Cut out the camouflage in dealing with your men," he said. "Forget the phoney thrift talks and pay envelope messages and come down to earth."

He sharply criticized company unions, declaring: "The average run of company union is organized, dominated and supported by the employer and most of the grievances brought up are prompted by the employer. Employees are different from motors and gears. Treat them as such. You can't manage without the help of your men."

Mr. Jackson spoke too against the narrow-minded foremen. He advised getting rid of yes-men. He called them "underlings who try to curry favor with

the boss by doing little tricks in the plant which they think the boss might like them to do."

Mr. Jackson, in his creative address, closed by striking hard again against paternalism. "Paternalism," he declared, "pseudo-benevolence, the big family idea—these things have no place in American industry. Paternalism is actually the cause of many strikes."

Shrewd Phil One does not have to endorse the National Progressive group which Phil La Follette is trying to forge into a party to be aware that Governor La Follette is shrewdly reading the temper of the American people. Phil is a shrewd politician. He keeps close to the masses and he usually knows what they are thinking about. Then too, La Follette is working in the Middle West, which has been called the cradle of the American spirit. He is not subjected to the cross currents that play about over the industrial East. Phil recently declared at Madison: "Old-fashioned capitalism is gone forever. Neither is socialism a way out. It is based on a theory that does not fit America. The old-fashioned capitalist fails to see that the world in which we live has changed. Many socialists recognize that the world is changed and fail to see that human nature has not. Nor does either fascism or communism offer a way out. Both are founded not on something new but on the ancient principle that a chosen few (whether from the top or the bottom of the economic ladder) shall make the decisions and rule by force."

How far the National Progressive Group will go is not now the point. The interesting thing is that the Middle West is again giving intellectual leadership in terms that America can understand.

Forward While individual members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers may be cast down by the present depression, they can find encouragement in their collective gains. Our great union organization has made great advances and is continuing to make them. Every month new names are added to that list of electrical manufacturers who are doing business with the union.

Building trades sections of our great organization are, too, making great advances and are expanding their local unions to absorb many new members. Moreover, the building trades sections have captured a great deal of new work in the field of industry and many men are busy erecting important new units of great industrial plants.

It is no exaggeration to say that the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers is, collectively speaking, in the most efficient and successful stage of its half-century career.

Moderate Way We have often pointed out in these columns the fact that Sweden as a nation appears to have found a way to the good life. We have often quoted the labor leaders of Sweden. It is interesting now to hear what Axel Wenner-Gren, one of Sweden's leading industrialists, says about our country in relationship to his. Mr. Wenner-Gren points out that Sweden has a labor government but he says this labor government is "much more favorable to capitalist enterprise than is the American political system."

Then Mr. Wenner-Gren declares:

"The man, whether capitalist or labor leader, who preaches that the interests of either can be advanced permanently by any method other than compromise is a menace to society."

"In innumerable instances capital has stupidly profited without any commensurate benefit accruing to labor. But labor has never benefited for any period of time under a set-up by which capital could not also benefit."

"That is an inescapable law of the industrial age. It is equally immutable whether the government be democratic or totalitarian, but failure to recognize it in a democracy is to tempt people to try to correct the trouble by resort to totalitarianism—as futile an action as drinking salt water to quench a thirst."

Sweden's economic life is often described as the middle way. The middle way does not mean a namby-pamby, lifeless sort of economy. It can be much better described as the moderate way.

This Building Industry Figures just issued by the Division of Construction of the U. S. Department of Labor show that in 1936 America's bill for construction was only \$1,614,963,728. This was considerably in excess of the figures for 1937 which was \$1,277,015,801. These are trivial sums for a great country numbering 130,000,000 citizens to spend. There is little doubt that America is now greatly underbuilt. It is likely that this means that America is underbuilt not only in housing for the population but in other types of structures as well.

If one goes back to 1928, he will find that 1928 was an \$11,000,000,000 year for construction of all types. In short, we are doing now about one-fifth of the construction that we did in 1928. If a way could be found to break the jam and get construction going, America again might emerge from the depression via the construction route. There is no shortage of investment funds in this country. Banks are crammed with money waiting to be invested. A field for investment also waits but the jam is not broken and business does not move.



Woman's Work

IPEU 414



THE SECONDARY LINE OF DEFENSE

By A WORKER'S WIFE

WOMEN are establishing themselves as a very valuable part of the organized labor movement. First, as in electrical manufacturing, they are coming in greater numbers into union membership, learning for themselves its responsibilities and its advantages. Second, the women at home are forming a second line of defense for their breadwinners, by joining themselves together in auxiliaries, with economic and social aims.

The way that secondary line of defense has been gaining in numbers lately, is very heartening to contemplate. They are organizing simply because they believe in the cause and want to help. This eagerness to be of service to the union ideal is surely paramount in the I. B. E. W. auxiliaries. Their organization is purely voluntary. The International Office cannot even assist them to organize except by furnishing advice when it is called for. We don't send them any organizers. We can't even give them charters. All we can do is to say that if the local agrees, they are free to go ahead and organize just as they see fit, and we can give them a few ideas on procedure they might use.

Yet the International Brotherhood has a group of active, hard-working auxiliaries that are really making themselves appreciated. During the past month we have had news of several new ones being organized, and inquiries from locals which wanted auxiliaries, asking how to get them started. These new Sisters want to reach out a hand of greeting to each other and to those courageous women who have kept the older auxiliaries going for years, through good times and bad. Because there are no international charters for these women's groups there is no official list of them, so we are publishing herewith, for those who are interested, our unofficial list. This includes the local union numbers and cities of all the auxiliaries we have heard from, either directly or through the locals, during the past two years.

Now we know that this list is far from complete, and if we could find out about all of them it would probably be twice this long. So I want to ask you to help me. If you are an auxiliary member, and your auxiliary does not appear on this list, drop a penny post card to the Editor of Woman's Work, ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL, 1200 Fifteenth Street N. W., Washington, D. C., and tell us to put your auxiliary's number on the list. You may have I. B. E. W. auxiliary sisters in the next city who would love to

greet you and visit your meeting if they could find out that you are organized.

And I see in the letter from our T. V. A. auxiliary, to L. U. Nos. 765 and 558, Sheffield and Florence, Ala., that they are going to have a delegate to the American Federation of Women's Auxiliaries convention at Cincinnati this month. I hope Mrs. V. L. Gibson will write us an account of that important meeting, and of the Union Label Exhibition held there at the same time.

One of the greatest services an auxiliary can perform is to promote friendliness—first, a friendly understanding among its own members, a recognition of their common interests and problems, that means so much during the hard times or difficulties that affect all of them. Second, it extends this cordial spirit, through its social affairs, to bring the members of the local closer to each other in appreciative understanding. And third, because the friendly hand reaches far, these women want to be of help to the cause of labor generally.

Women's Auxiliary List

- L. U. No. 5—Pittsburgh, Pa.
- L. U. No. 26—Washington, D. C.
- L. U. No. 31—Duluth, Minn.
- L. U. No. B-52—Newark, N. J.
- L. U. No. 60—San Antonio, Texas.
- L. U. No. 68—Denver, Colo.
- L. U. No. B-83—Los Angeles, Calif.
- L. U. No. 100—Fresno, Calif.
- L. U. No. 106—Jamestown, N. Y.
- L. U. No. 108—Tampa, Fla.
- L. U. No. 113—Colorado Springs, Colo.
- L. U. Nos. 177 and 862—Jacksonville, Fla.
- L. U. No. 271—Wichita, Kans.
- L. U. No. B-292—Minneapolis, Minn.
- L. U. No. 444, Ponca City, Okla.
- L. U. No. B-465, San Diego, Calif.
- L. U. Nos. 558 and 765, Florence and Sheffield, Ala.
- L. U. No. B-702, Danville and Champaign, Ill.
- L. U. No. 716, Houston, Texas.

For additions or corrections to this list, please notify us before June 1.

The women are the backbone of any union label drive, because they are the ones who go into the store, ask for the goods and pay down the money. But the storekeeper doesn't pile his goods on two tables and put a sign up on one saying "UNION" and on the other, "NON-UNION." The customer has to know where to go and how to ask for it in order to buy union-made merchandise. So I believe Director I. M. Ornburn of the Union Label Trades Department has a fine idea when he gets up a big display of union made merchandise, and publishes a catalogue of it. I know that the wives of union men would rather buy the union made merchandise if they knew how to find it.

It's not only that we know it's good economy to spend money for a better quality article, but also we would rather have our money go to paying a living wage to some man or woman worker, instead of putting a profit in the pocket of a sweatshop operator. We know that by purchasing his goods we can help the fair manufacturer to pay a union wage. And in turn his employees will have money to spend for the services of union electricians and for the manufactured goods made by our union members. It's a circle of mutual benefit but what's necessary is to get everybody into the circle. That's what Mr. Ornburn is trying to do with his exhibit, and the delegates will get a catalogue to take home with them so they can remember the names of the manufacturers who are most friendly to union labor. I hope that these manufacturers will get such a remarkable upswing of orders that they'll know beyond a doubt that the A. F. of L. women are loyal to the union cause! It will be an unmistakable demonstration of the value of friendliness toward labor.

With the world in a turmoil, democracy assailed, the forces of greed, hatred and fear rampant, we need the constructive influences that seek to build ever upward. They must be present to oppose those which would wreck, destroy, tear down. The union is a constructive force. The auxiliary, in assisting the union, is a constructive force. The union label, as it helps all union workers to unite for mutual aid, is a constructive force. Mr. Ornburn estimates that there is an army, including the families of union members, of more than 25 million consumers who spend annually more than six billion dollars earned by union members. What a force this can be in American industry if it can be united!

Women's Auxiliary

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, L. U. NO. 26, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Editor:

We of the newly-formed women's auxiliary of Local No. 26 are happy to say to you other sister auxiliaries that we have become one of you, by which we intend not only to strengthen the labor movement, but for social activities as well. As you know, social life today is necessary, and is one of the most important elements in the labor movement. Influence is of great importance; in the business world, you will take notice, the substantial part of the agents' sales are due to social actions. (A good actor!) In this day and age we of the labor movement must use the exact ethic. Yesterday's demanding policy has somewhat ceased, we must mix the so-called demand with our friendly relations in order to arrive at an understanding.

At this time, and just one month in existence, we have a grand membership of 40 honest-to-goodness hard workers, and a large number of prospective members in view.

Our officers elected for the coming year are as follows:

Mrs. J. A. Hellman, president; Mrs. Margaret E. Gerardi, vice president; Mrs. G. R. Boteler, recording secretary; Mrs. Mable Gerardi, treasurer, and the executive board is composed of Mrs. Nellie Cox, Mrs. A. T. Neff, Mrs. B. Rosser and the president and recording secretary.

Various committees were appointed in order to progress for the benefit of the auxiliary's objective.

MRS. MARGARET E. GERARDI,
Vice President and Press Secretary.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, L. U. NO B-52, NEWARK, N. J.

Editor:

This is our first greeting to other auxiliaries from the auxiliary of Local B-52, Newark, N. J.

Last month we elected temporary officers. President, Mrs. Stryker; vice president, Mrs. Franz; second vice president, Mrs. L. Conrad; financial secretary, Mrs. Mandeville; recording secretary, Mrs. Neugebauer; treasurer, Mrs. Czernicki. These are to be in office six months, at the end of which our group will be better acquainted to elect permanent officers.

We will appear as infants in the eyes of older auxiliaries and I grant you we sometimes feel that way, in view of our inexperience.

Our first card party and dance, however, was a huge success, and we take this opportunity to invite all local members and their families and friends to any affair we may have in the future. The entertainment committee, of which Mrs. L. Conrad is chairman, proved very efficient and we can assure you it will be so in the future.

We are depending on the support of wives who have not responded to our invitation to join us in our past meetings, to come out at this urgent request. Many are misinformed, uninformed, and indifferent to the purpose of a women's auxiliary, and the help it renders directly and indirectly to every electrician's family. We need everyone's support, and will try to compensate by being loyal to the I. B. E. W.

We urge any outside auxiliaries to lend us a helping hand in advice and suggestions. We are a most enthusiastic group and very happy

to join the hundreds who are interested in furthering the cause of the I. B. E. W.

Best wishes to all of you for future success in your organizations.

JESSIE D. STRYKER,
President.

P. O. Box 344,
Caldwell, N. J.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, L. U. NOS. 765, SHEFFIELD, ALA., AND 558, FLORENCE, ALA.

Editor:

Up we pop again with news from this lit-

tle but lively auxiliary. Although only eight months old, our constitution provides for officers to be installed before the first meeting in May. So on Tuesday, April 19, the installation of officers for the ensuing year was held.

During the regular business session which preceded this, Sister V. L. Gibson was elected as delegate to the American Federation of Auxiliaries Convention in Cincinnati, in May.

Then followed a program which included musical selections and tap dancing. Sister B. M. Magnusson gave an account of the

(Continued on page 272)



Bachie's Black Joe Cake

By SALLY LUNN

Many thanks to Bachie, president and veteran press secretary of L. U. No. 211, Atlantic City, for our recipe this month! It's had plenty of testing as he says it has been in his father's family for nearly 100 years. The frosting recipe "is more modern, being partially concocted by the feminine members of my immediate family. Our kid won first prize with this recipe in a contest recently conducted by a local paper." Those who love chocolate are certainly going to be grateful to Bachie! For those who like white icing on a chocolate cake we are putting in an easy and successful version of that, too!

BLACK JOE CAKE

| | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 2 tablespoons lard | ½ cup hot water |
| 2 tablespoons butter | 2½ cups sifted flour |
| 2 cups brown sugar | ½ cup sour milk |
| 1 teaspoon soda | 2 teaspoons vanilla |
| | 2 ounces chocolate (melted) |

Cream lard, butter and brown sugar. Sift flour once, measure, add to bowl alternately with liquids. (The soda is dissolved with the ½ cup hot water.) Add vanilla and chocolate, melted. Grease and flour two 10-inch pans or tins, pour batter, bake in moderate oven (350 degrees F.) about 15 to 20 minutes until done.

Fill between layers with:

| | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 cup milk | ¾ cup granulated sugar |
| 2 ounces chocolate | 1 pinch salt |
| 1 tablespoon cornstarch | ½ teaspoon vanilla |

Melt chocolate, add milk (2/3 cup) slowly. Then salt and sugar. Mix cornstarch in 1/3 cup milk and stir in. Cook until thick, stirring to keep smooth. Cool a little before placing between layers.

CHOCOLATE ICING

Ice the whole cake with the following: Melt three squares chocolate in double boiler. Add one can sweetened condensed milk and cook gently for three minutes. Stir in one tablespoon cold water and whip a few seconds. Spread thickly, with loose sweeps of knife, at once on top and sides of cake.

VANILLA ICING

If you prefer vanilla icing, here is a recipe for that. Put 1 cup sugar, 4 tablespoons cold water, ½ teaspoon salt, and 1 unbeaten egg white into the upper part of the double boiler, over boiling water. Commence beating the mixture with a Dover beater at once and beat constantly while it cooks for about 10 minutes. It should then be almost thick enough to spread. Take it from the stove, add ½ teaspoon vanilla, and continue to beat until it has thickened sufficiently. If it fails to thicken, place over boiling water again and recook for a short time. If it gets too stiff it may be thinned with a small quantity of water and recooked for a short time. The cake should be cold when this frosting is spread on it.



Correspondence

IPEU 414



L. U. NO. 7, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Editor:

After reading the first article on the origination of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers we can readily see why our present Brotherhood is in such wonderful condition, and one of the strongest and best labor organizations in the country. We live in memories of such wonderful leaders as Brother F. J. McNulty, Brother Ford and Brother Kelley, and other great fighters who have passed to the Great Beyond, and other great leaders who have retired into private life. Our present leaders of today are doing everything in their power to keep our Brotherhood at the same height as those who have sacrificed their all to make our organization what it is today.

And our organization in a body should back up our President Tracy in his movement in extending the use of the union label to all types of electrical products, and maybe we can put a stop to some of this inferior material the manufacturers are trying to force on our contractors to make them cut down the cost of labor and increase the price of materials. I would like to see all of our locals going on record for using only electrical products our International Office recommends.

I sure was sorry to hear of the retirement of our inspector, Mr. Hopkins, for he was a wonderful servant to the city of Springfield and gave the best days of his life to make Springfield one of the best New England cities in regard to the code. He was always ready to help the young electricians and some of the old ones, and show them the best way and easiest way to abide by the code. He was an old member of Local No. 7 and we wish him the best of luck in his years to come.

We know his worthy successor, Mr. Field, also a former member of Local No. 7, will follow in his footsteps, for Mr. Field has been an inspector for a good many years and knows just what condition the city of Springfield is in, and I know he will make a great leader in the inspection department.

We have the honor of having one of our members, Jimmy Harrington, being appointed to fill the vacancy in the inspection department, and we know Brother Harrington will try to do everything in his power to live up to the standard of his brother inspectors. I know Local No. 7 is behind him in every way and wishes him the best of luck on his new job.

Local No. 7 has been lucky that all inspectors appointed were members of Local No. 7.

E. MULLARKEY.

L. U. NO. 8, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

National Guard rifles blazed into a crowd of strikers and sympathizers in Toledo, Ohio, on the afternoon of May 24, 1934. Two men died before the smoke had cleared.

That day marked the lowest ebb of recent labor relations in this industrial city. That walkout, of several hundred employees of the Electric Auto-Lite Company, was of course, not settled by bullets or bricks. It

was settled by discussion in a conference room.

Several comparatively minor strikes followed. Two more major conflicts were to follow, however, before Toledo "did something about it." These were the strikes of Toledo Chevrolet workers in April, 1935, and the I. B. E. W. employees of the Toledo Edison Company two months later.

Edward F. McGrady, then First Assistant Secretary of Labor, assisted in settling the Chevrolet and Edison disputes. Perhaps weary of "commuting" to Toledo by plane, he announced after the Edison men returned to work what he termed the "Toledo Plan for Industrial Peace." In brief, he suggested establishment of a composite forum, representing the community, to which either side can bring its grievances, and which shall be of such repute and dignity that much trouble can be avoided."

He propounded his plan to 10 skeptical men, five labor officials appointed by the Toledo Central Labor Union and five employers designated by the Toledo Chamber of Commerce. He said the proposed board would never have authority to order anyone to do anything; that co-operation with it would be purely voluntary; that it would mediate, never arbitrate; that it would never "crack down" through the press; that it would never sit as judge or jury or vote on who is right or wrong.

Their fears dispelled, the 10 men launched the Toledo Industrial Peace Board on July 5, 1935. Later, eight public members were added. These included two attorneys, two judges, a rabbi, a monsignor, the county relief director and a department store head.

McGrady appointed Lee Harding, federal mediator, as temporary full-time director of the board. Incidentally, the director only asks for the assistance of two or three members of the board after he himself has been unable to bring about mutually acceptable settlement of a dispute.

In March, 1936, Harding was withdrawn and the city council one month later appropriated funds to continue the work of the board. Edmund Ruffin, Toledo newspaper reporter, was named director. Total cost of the board in 1936 was \$4,620, and in 1937 it was \$6,679.

Disputes have reached the board in three ways, in about equal numbers each way: The director can offer the services of the board when negotiations become deadlocked, or an employer or a local union can ask the director to sit in.

Lack of space prohibits a detailed summary of operations of the board during its first two and one-half years. However, it settled 87 disputes without any strike or lockout, including 29 in which strikes had been threatened but were averted by settlement; it settled 31 strikes and one lockout; held two elections and failed to settle 17 other disputes in which it participated. Thus, the total number of disputes handled by the board in 30 months was 138, in which 23,372 employees were involved.

There is every indication that the board will continue to function as long as there is need for it.

Public opinion seems to be that if the board averts only a few strikes each year, it performs services worth many times its annual appropriation. It must be considered that the real cost of one big strike, which might have been avoided but wasn't, runs into astronomical figures when one considers the circulation and re-circulation of wages which might have been spent, loss of orders which may not be regained for months or if ever after the strike is settled, and all the other concomitants of economic combat.

Things aren't so hot here from a work standpoint, and until this condition improves can only state that this local is more than grateful to the Pittsburgh local for putting some of our men to work in their city.

BILL CONWAY.

L. U. NO. 16, EVANSVILLE, IND.

Editor:

Another month has rolled around and work has not picked up as it should have in this immediate territory, although quite a few contracts are due in the near future. Especially since President Roosevelt has made known his last spending program, and it should make things hum.

I had hoped that a great majority of this money would go into PWA projects and quite a lot will, but it seems as though a vast amount will go to WPA. That money is well spent but they should confine it to projects that call for more common labor and not try to include projects that call for the employment of skilled craftsmen. It seems as though a great many of these later projects could be made into PWA projects.

The Indiana State Conference met in Indianapolis on the sixteenth instant, with a good representation present and quite a lot of progress was made. The B. T. C. of Indiana also met the following day and transacted quite a bit of business, clarifying some problems they had before them.

As I write this I see where the power companies will be able to borrow money for extensions from the government through the R. F. C. I sincerely hope that there can be some way of tying them up so that they will have to pay at least the prevailing wage rate on any work they may do with this money. Because if they are not hog-tied they will chisel through and then use the higher wage rates to establish their base rate for current charges.

We have an example of that here in Evansville. Some time back the Southern Indiana Gas & Electric Company petitioned the Public Service Commission for permission to issue bonds for plant extension. They called on our business manager for the wage scale, which was \$1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ at that time.

It is presumed they used this rate, but now they are building this plant extension and paying 75 to 80 cents for skilled labor. When the time comes to establish rates for electricity in this city they will want to use the \$1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ rate. They should at least be fair and hire contractors who are fair and pay a decent rate and not try and camou-

stage as they are doing in this particular instance.

The scribbler from Atlantic City seems to think I should ask about some of the old timers around St. Louis. Never worked there a great deal; did fight the Missouri Edison job for awhile and it was one hot baby, especially those downtown alleys. Some of the old timers around there are our late International President Jim Noonan, Jack Mason, Bib Gibson, Frank O'Connell and Willy Wade, who if my memory serves me right, was from "Peory."

E. E. HOSKINSON.

L. U. NO. B-18, LOS ANGELES, CALIF. Editor:

As I have so often stated, the members of this local union furnished me with this Corona Four, and they expect me to use it. I very seldom write to please them, but at that if I happen to miss a copy they tell me just how the rabbit eats the cabbage.

Our last two meetings have been very interesting. They are all interesting to me, but the two just mentioned are par excellence. The different subjects that are brought on the floor for debate are the things that make the meetings so interesting to the regular fellows, and to some of the members it is just so much hooey. We have all heard it said many times that it takes all kinds of people to make the world. Well, sometimes I think we have them right here in our local union.

Our business manager reports that things have slowed down to some extent, and we now have more members out of work than we have had for many months. But we can't kick, we have been very fortunate the past four years and we know that there is more in sight. It may not get started as soon as we would like to see it, but nevertheless it is there for us when the powers-that-be give the go-ahead signal.

New members continue to come in. At our last meeting there was a class of more than a dozen initiated. There are very few meetings held that there isn't a class of from half a dozen to 25. We are centering our efforts on the station operators at the present time and the business manager reports fair success up to date. We had a letter from our International Vice President, Brother J. Scott Milne, giving us the go-ahead signal on our organizing under our class B charter. I feel quite positive that when we get our committees to working properly that we will really go to town on some of the classifications that we are entitled to.

At our last regular meeting, held April 14, 1938, the local union adopted a \$10 per day wage scale on all temporary work and double time for all overtime. This is merely in keeping with our previous policy of \$1 per day more for short jobs. I might state that this scale was to go into effect April 15, 1938 (and no curbstoning allowed). Members coming into our jurisdiction must report to our business manager before going to work. (This rule is strictly enforced, and it must be if we continue to control our working conditions.)

And each month the JOURNAL comes out with some particular article that makes it seem a little better than the previous issue, and the April number is no exception. On page 176 is an article that certainly makes the old-time members think of the years that have gone by. To read this article surely makes us think of ourselves in our infancy. The drawing on the cover of the ELECTRICAL WORKER, and it was on yellow paper (and this is no reflection on it), was the work of an artist and the vision of some real men. If you will note in the picture the two linemen perched on the poles and

READ

Victory for Building Trades, by L. U. No. 508.

Swift advance in New York State, by L. U. No. B-79.

Clearing House for unemployed, by L. U. No. 214.

Telephone Company—a great field, by L. U. No. B-477.

Progress in industrial construction, by L. U. No. 648.

Linemen old and new, by L. U. No. B-18.

Union pensions, by L. U. No. 353.

Bachie reports, by L. U. No. 211.

Medical inspection, by L. U. No. 309.

These were hard to choose, Brothers, for all the letters this month were winners.

among the wires, you won't see any of the new fangled ideas that the linemen have this day and time. Baker boards, extension ladders and safety devices were unknown in those days. In fact, safety straps had not come into general use. But the thing that impresses me most is the progress that we have made. When I think of my apprenticeship in the electrical trade, the long hours that we had to put in to earn a few cents, and compare those days with what we get today, that is what I call progress. The initiation fee and the union dues were not so much in those days, yet they were higher in comparison to the wages we received than they are today. This is not news to the older members, but to the younger members who think they are being gyped out of a measly \$4 per month, and that the dues are too high, there is much more to be said on this subject but space will not permit.

One of our old-time members, Brother Charles O. Schrank, who was disabled a year or so ago, found himself in financial difficulties. He has a wife and a couple of youngsters, and being disabled and couldn't work, was about to lose his home. He had a piece of property out near Riverside, Calif., that was clear (no taxes, assessments, etc.). Well, to make a long story short, some of the worthy Brothers of Local Union No. B-18 got real busy and had tickets printed for a raffle, \$1 a throw. The land to be won by someone for \$1 was worth \$2,900. The Brothers disposed of \$1,500 worth of the tickets and the date of the drawing was April 14, 1938, and the lucky Brother was Edwin D. Anderson, ticket No. 1121. This Brother was working on the Mono Basin job for the city and the night of the drawing was 350 miles from where we held the drawing. This gave Brother Schrank a new lease on life and it was also quite a nice win for Brother Anderson.

And now for a few personal comments. I notice on page 193 of the April JOURNAL a picture of the mug lifters that are employed on the new race track that is soon to be completed at Inglewood, Calif. This happens to be one of Los Angeles' nearest suburbs, and the big foreman (shown in the picture) says that it is one of the finest plants of its kind in the country. Hollywood picture people are financing the new plant. The job pays the scale and the Brothers are all satisfied.

The scribe of Local Union No. B-17 speaks of the election of officers not being so far

off, just reminds me that we will have the same thing coming up and we are in hopes that ours will come off just as he says theirs will, as we have one of the most likeable chaps that one could hope for as our business manager. He has brought the local union out of the doldrums to a place where we are really looked upon as a union and not as an admiration society. Our local union has made wonderful progress the past two years, and we really expect to do better the next two.

I also notice that Brother Burr Cooper, of Local Union No. B-39, doesn't agree with me on the things I suggested, which is O. K. Difference of opinion is what makes life interesting, and at that your plan might be the right one.

Brother P. C. MacKay, of Local Union No. 526, Watsonville, Calif., comes through with a nice letter and so does Brother O. B. Thomas, of Local Union No. B-1154, of Santa Monica, Calif. In fact, they are all good, but to comment on them all would take up all the space allowed to me. And I think I have overstepped myself already, so again thanking the Editor for the space, and will be back next month with some more news from this part of the country.

J. E. HORNE.

L. U. NO. B-28, BALTIMORE, MD.

Editor:

In our monthly survey of these pages we come across the item "Uprise of Unions Against Deflated Standards." Here we find numerous protests voiced against the proposed deflation or substitution of inferior electrical materials in the industry. Naturally, the object is to cut down labor costs and material costs and to impose upon the public something "just as good or better." A case of pure, unadulterated chiseling of manufacturers of electrical materials to comply with the demand of chiseling real estate operators and builders of shoddy or "jerry built" homes.

The danger lies not only in these shoddy real estate people and manufacturers, but in contaminating the better class manufacturers, and realtors, as unfair competition has a way of doing. It seems there is no limit nor reason used in the search for something "cheaper."

The part that the Brotherhood can play and should always continue to play, is the continued vigilance and education used in an everlasting campaign of enlightening the public as to quality work and materials. Our slogan should always be, "There is no substitute for quality." This holds good both for materials and workmanship.

The very foundations of our livelihood are threatened by these continued attacks against the established code. We can only repeat once more that it behoves us to be ever on the alert against these insidious campaigns. Remember, the public is really ignorant in these matters and wants to believe anything that spares the pocketbook. Another thing we should guard against is the introduction of clauses containing "jokers" in municipal ordinances as they affect the building codes of the various cities.

When we mentioned the real estate operators as greatly interested in cheapening wiring in all its phases we speak from experience in our own city. On a number of occasions new rules were made raising the standards of electrical requirements and each time the realtors strongly opposed them. Today we have a number of inconsistent requirements that actually favor these operators and can readily be discerned as such.

We must bear in mind that in the last few years new materials, tools, and methods have been introduced that cut down labor requirements tremendously, even on major operations. Of course, it is folly to oppose progress, for progress must triumph in the end, anyhow, but we must be on guard against unfair methods by the unscrupulous.

"There is no substitute for quality."

Locally, things have looked promising for a long time, but at present we are fed up on these promises as they fail to materialize. We, of course, refer to present conditions as they exist. However, in this game one can never tell.

Well, after a get-together with the Editor it seems we're at a standstill in the matter of assigning a "B" to our noble 28 that has stood as such, totally unblemished, all these years. Tom, Al and all the rest, who have stood solidly together in this campaign of cleansing our name and restoring it once more as in days of yore, what's our next move? Looks like it's up to us. Maybe we can just, accidentally like, forget that "B" and just keep it in our bonnet and sort of carry on a passive resistance act something like the Mahatma or other.

R. S. ROSEMAN.

L. U. NO. B-52, NEWARK, N. J.

Editor:

Last autumn I snapped some random shots of the boys on the curb (unemployed) with my Brownie camera. The pictures, of course, aren't as clear as they might be; nevertheless, I wonder if you can find space to print them in the May issue of the JOURNAL? With a little squeezing here and there, you may be able to find room for them. I'm quite sure that the boys would like to see themselves in pictures.

There are three of them, marked 1, 2 and 3. No. 1 shows Brothers Quarino, Beyer, Charlie Schmidt (question on the spelling) and a few more of the boys discussing the issues of the day. I don't recall what was the all-absorbing topic of the moment; but whatever it was, I know that it would soon change to the perennial favorite of the unemployed—work. Yes, sir; when a man is out of work and not knowing when the next job is coming along, the thoughts about work, and how, when and where to get a job are bound to come to the fore sooner or later.

Picture No. 2 is of Brothers Beyer, Babcock, Zlotnick, and the local shoeshine boy. No. 3 pictures Brothers Quarino, Van Geisen and another one of the boys whose name I cannot recall. In this picture we again have the shoeshine boy. In comparing the third picture with the second, you can readily notice the lapse of time between the two shots. In the first the boy is busily plying his trade, and in the second he is all through shining the man's shoes and is packing his tools and materials in preparation for the next job.

[Editor's note: Sorry, we do not have space to publish all three pictures so we are using No. 3, as this has most bearing on your story.]

The boy didn't earn much on that job—a nickel or a dime, perhaps, maybe only six or seven cents—yet he was earning more than day than many of the electricians he shined shoes for. As one of the Brothers remarked one day, "The boy is doing something, while we just stand here and talk." Well, one reason why we have so much time to talk is that we do not have something that the shoeshine boys have right here in Newark. And that is a license is required to shine shoes, while any old Tom, Dick and Harry—including the shine boys—can do electrical work.



"The bootblack earned more than the electrician." A story of unemployment, by L. U. No. B-52, Newark.

We electricians are supposed to be professional men. We may be exactly that, but we fail to act like professional artisans. While the plumber, dentist, grocer, gasoline man, butcher, and the candlestick maker—not forgetting the lawyers, of course—are constantly trying to better their condition by sponsoring ordinances and laws for their benefit, we stand by and watch job after job, both large and small, being done by almost anybody without even making an attempt to correct the condition.

A licensing ordinance would not in itself correct all the bad conditions prevailing in the electrical field in Newark, but it is the opinion of the writer that it would be a great help. It might require a long fight to get a law with real teeth in it, but should that stop us from putting up that fight? The least we can do is to investigate what has been done in other places and learn from the experience of the other local unions. The idea is to try to do something; action is the thing required.

Times change, Brothers, and how! Do any of you old-timers at the business remember when a contractor could get \$18 per year for maintaining a set of door bells? And there wasn't very much to the job, either. For oftentimes the batteries that were taken out of one house would be good enough to place in the next one, without anyone being the wiser. And, of course, you don't have to be very old to remember the days when a contractor had literally dozens of industrial plants on his list of customers. Today he is lucky if he has three. Think it over, boys; there is a reason for everything, and there surely is one for the changed conditions.

Whether we realize it or not, every man who lost his card during the big depression is doing electrical wiring, either for himself or in a factory. And in many cases he employs non-union men to do his work as a contractor or maintenance man. And to make matters worse, every year sees more and more boys coming out of the vocational schools with some knowledge of electricity and looking for a chance to get a bit of practical experience. They are so thick that the employment manager of the General Electric plant in Bloomfield shut the doors to legitimate electricians. He didn't want to be bothered by the hundreds of boys who thought they were electricians.

We, no doubt, have a superior service to offer to the public. Why don't we advertise that fact? Because we think we are a business organization, but fail to act like one. I know that I am putting out my neck when I say this, but we should even consider the idea of taking back those boys who fell by the wayside. Perhaps, some of them made

mistakes. Well, so have we. Don't you think so? It might even be a good investment to carry them if need be. At least, they would be under our control. As individuals we can't do much; however, as a group with a common objective, we can do a great deal.

(To be continued in June.)

EMIL A. CIALELLA.

L. U. NO. 66, HOUSTON, TEXAS

Editor:

Got my April number down to see what the Brothers over the country were having to say. Before I got that far I got my nose glued down on page 173 and followed through. Of course, I have read the papers and all that, but this gives it to you boiled down and strained out so you can see what it really is all about. Then to turn over on page 174 and follow through reminds a fellow what year it is. Yes, got my poll tax receipt all right.

Now to do a little checking on some of the old boys who want to handle our national and state affairs.

In glancing over the list of locals, it seems that L. U. No. 309 has been holding a pretty good batting average. L. U. No. 418 is still holding the same old spirit that has kept her to the front all these years.

C. R. POPE.

L. U. NO. 68, DENVER, COLO.

Editor:

This organization of electrical workers is unanimously opposed to alterations that certain interests are endeavoring to effect in the National Electrical Code.

Early in the development of the electrical industry it was recognized by those vitally interested in its progress that if the merchandising of electricity was to win public approval and broaden its field the safety factor must receive due consideration.

The present rules and regulations governing types of electrical material to be used and the manner of their installation were and are the outcome of determined effort to safeguard life, property and to eliminate the possibility of fire hazards.

Individuals and associations actually connected with and engaged in building construction under the stress of actual job circumstances are better qualified to judge from every angle the merits of materials entering therein than are manufacturers or laboratory technicians.

Wiremen haven't forgotten the liberal claims of practicability that accompanied the introduction of thin wall steel tube into our work world, nor its failure to assimilate the rough treatment rigid conduit needs to take in fireproof construction; a flattened conduit or re-located partition represents plenty of grief to wireman and contractor, rarely to the manufacturers of sub-standard material.

Experienced men knew the liberal claims for thin wall were "so much boloney," but the voice of experience pales under the soothing strains of high-pressure salesmanship. To be sure, revised rules now limit thin wall adaptability. Renewed and revived experience, expense and turmoil were necessary to prove that a maximum of protection can best be secured by substantial materials and methods.

Denver adopted an all-metal ordinance way back in 1908, and has over ensuing years consistently sponsored and effected advances in improved methods of wiring.

Conferences seemingly without end, representing cross-sectional views of underwriters, city electricians, contractors, Local 68's representatives, public service com-

pany and building department are responsible for code rules that only mature minds seasoned with years of actual electric experience could formulate.

The Denver code incorporates the rules of the N. E. C., but requires more advanced protective methods in relation to some classes of work. The codes were established for public protection. Local No. 68 is opposed to the proposed changes in the National Electrical Code; the alterations tend to destroy the very purpose of our codes.

JACK HUNTER.

L. U. NO. 72, WACO, TEXAS

Editor:

Your eyes are not deceiving you, Brothers; you are about to read a few lines from Local Union No. 72. I don't know when the last letter was in the JOURNAL from this local, but not seeing one since my arrival here, I have decided to give you an idea of conditions.

This local union does not have an agreement with the contractors, which are very few, and building trades work is very slow. The old scale of one dollar is being paid. Hope things break for us so that we can get more money.

Some rural lines are being built in this locality, which has increased our membership. We are always glad to have new members in the I. B. E. W.

After the last obligation of new members, a tamale supper was enjoyed by all. More of that sort of get-together will keep all members in good spirits.

The inspection department in this city could be improved. It surely would create more work for us and a better type of work for the city of Waco.

At the time of this writing, all types of electrical construction are allowed here. I can show new electrical work installed in the very worst way, and not over three blocks from the heart of the city.

To the best of my knowledge, I don't know of a city electrical code. If one was in force, I am sure we would have a better class of work here.

Hello, Brother Williams, of L. U. No. 505, have read both your articles. They were fine, keep up the good work. Best wishes to all you Brothers in L. U. No. 505.

Brothers, this being my first letter to the JOURNAL in several years, you will have to excuse its shortness; will give a better account of things next month.

Thanks to you, Editor, for allowing me this space!

JIMMIE DEHART.

L. U. NO. B-79, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Editor:

Well, Brothers, here's old 79 in print again for the first time in quite a while. We've had our ups and downs, but thanks to the spirit of the wheelhorses in the rank and file, we only got down so far; consequently we've always had a good foundation on which to build an organization.

When I say successful, I mean a body which has a written agreement with its employer. We've always been successful to the extent of an oral agreement with the company in this area and have represented our local to the employer from time to time, but the boys have always looked forward to the time when an agreement in writing between Local No. B-79 and the Niagara Hudson System would be an accomplished fact, and here's the story:

For many years the local had had a majority among the electrical workers, but the dues were from \$2.50 per month up, accompanied, of course, by the several insurance guarantees, including sick benefits, death

claims and pension payment. Many, however, could not see their way clear to join on this basis, although their hearts were in the right place. For this reason, early last spring we petitioned the International Office for a B charter, which allowed applicants to join on a non-insurance basis. At that time a flood of applications and initiations ensued.

Brother Kloter, of the I. O., was requested to send a representative into this district, and Brother Marciano, of New Jersey, a most capable man, was sent in. However, the pressure of work in the I. O. demanded his time elsewhere after two or three sessions with us, which, incidentally, proved very helpful. Then, fortunately, we received a representative from the I. O. who, to our minds, is one of the best posted, most progressive men in the field today. I refer, of course, to Brother John Daly, of New York.

Through June and July the membership grew tremendously and by virtue of our overwhelming majority in the production departments, our committee asked the company for official recognition and a written agreement.

Instead of a blunt refusal, we received the statement the management was merely a "passenger" and in light of circumstances could not at this time consummate such an agreement without impairing the principle involved in the letter of the law contained in the Doyle-Newstein Act. (The Magna Charta of New York state men of labor.)

In order to give a clear picture of the situation then existing, I must mention the so-called Utility Workers' League, an undemocratic, non-representative organization which was in all sincerity a holdover from the old employees' representation plan which had been eliminated in its entirety by the Doyle-Newstein Act in force on and after July 1, 1937.

The would-be officers of this organization falsely claimed to be the sole bargaining agency for our membership. However, the men at the helm of our sturdy local took full cognizance of the stand of the company as neutral and forthwith, according to law, filed a petition with the New York State Labor Relations Board in August.

The decision is a cornerstone of modern labor-capital relationship progress, a matter of record indisputable in its fairness and open-mindedness, after lengthy hearing and almost endless data furnished both by the company and the Brotherhood.

The body of the board set up by the state government finally, in all its dignity, rendered on December 14, 1937, its decision, one favorable to the Brotherhood and to the management of the power company.

A committee on the subject of a proposed contract representing every department named in the board's decision presented an agreement to the body in session, and with a few alterations it was accepted by the local and a committee elected to meet with the management. The week of Christmas we went into conference with the executives of the company and at this writing much progress has been made and we hope to have, in the very near future, one of the best agreements in our field.

From all reports the movement of utility workers into the Brotherhood in the Empire State is progressing like wildfire. We have notice of the signing of agreements in Elmira, Hornell, Corning, and Dansville. Reports from Watertown, Fulton, Oswego, Binghamton, Utica, Albany and many other sizeable cities are very favorable and at this time I would like to make a suggestion to these locals. In light of the fact that we are so close together in locality and nature of

work, and having in these places only two different employers, it would be very helpful in the future if we had inter-local communication.

R. A. BRADSHAW.

L. U. NO. B-83, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Editor:

It's a man-sized job the gang you see here have been doing. These boys are the larger part of the crew of 150 or more men who have spent the last two months doing the electrical work in connection with the Inglewood race track, which bids fair to be one of the finest of its kind in the whole country.

It will be operated by the Hollywood Turf Club, which will inaugurate the racing season at the track on June 10. The \$2,500,000 job has been a godsend to union men of all crafts in Los Angeles. Run on a 100 per cent union basis, the project has provided work for several hundred men during a period when most of them would have otherwise had little to do.

One of the biggest jobs, and also one of the most complicated, was the totalizer. Any of you boys who happen to be race fans have some idea of what a job it is to install one of these things.

The job gave work to several men besides those from Local No. B-83. A few of the Brothers from Local No. 40, the studio local, and No. 18, the linemen, also got in some time. By sanction of the Local No. B-83 executive board, Brother C. H. Duears, of Local No. B-418, Pasadena, supervised the job for Newberry Electric Co. Bill Caulkins was steward on the job, and was given a hand by Tex Watkins of our executive board. S. C. Peabody, assistant business agent, had charge of placing the men on the job.

And, last to be considered as usual, is our business agent, George Ellicott. He is the smiling gentleman with his hat off, front row, left. It was largely due to his efforts over a period of several months, that we were able to get the job as we did. We used as high as 162 men at one time. Out of this number were several with cards from 35 to 40 years old.

For Pete's sake, boys, don't come to Los Angeles expecting work, 'cause there just "ain't any," but we do have a wonderful vacation land out here, and when you get a few extra beans and then pay us a visit, don't fail to take in the Inglewood track. An outstanding beauty spot in a beauty saturated country, the track will make a picture you won't forget; stately palms, an artificial lake in the center, a lavish display of California flowers and shrubbery.

Some idea of the size of the track and its environs may be gleaned from the fact that the stables will accommodate 1,500 horses.

BRICE WORLEY.

L. U. NO. 163, WILKES-BARRE, PA.

Editor:

The United Mine Workers of America, in regular convention assembled at Washington, D. C., during the week ending February 5, eliminated all reference to the A. F. of L. from their constitution, and during the same week the A. F. of L. executive council in session at Miami, Fla., ousted the Mine Workers organization from the A. F. of L. affiliation, together with the Mine Smelters Union, and the Flat Glass Workers organization. Later the charter of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor was revoked. In retaliation the C. I. O. has organized a state industrial council; the A. F. of L. was to reorganize the State Federation on April 6. I trust that both state organizations will arrange themselves according to the principles involved and settle any differences amicably and democratically.



California Brothers from several locals were gathered by Local Union No. B-83 for a "man-sized job" on the construction of the new Inglewood race track. A large part of the electrical crew is shown in this picture.

The A. F. of L. has spoken in a firm voice, with a ringing tone, in terms of constitutional discipline, against arbitrary usages and provoking attacks of the C. I. O. It appears that the democratic principle of its labor policy must be adhered to. Nevertheless, denouncing and harassing each other is futile and not compatible with a common cause. Bickering breeds hatred, which has destructive and fatal tendencies. Experience has taught that more than talk is necessary to settle this tedious problem.

Will the A. F. of L., in banishing the reckless prodigals from its fold, change the attitude, or alter the course of the C. I. O. in general, or any of its affiliates in particular? Organized labor, for the common good of all concerned, must get together harmoniously and co-ordinate their unions along the lines of the good neighbor and the Golden Rule, and democratic adherence. We are not in Moscow, or any of these countries that subdue you or take you for a ride—yet—although it appears of late that every time that Congress convenes, we are getting closer to central government, which, in a sense, is intolerable. We must hold fast to our republican form of government, and in order to do so we must retain our civil liberties and individual prerogatives. Between certain labor officials and public governmental leadership running amuck, we are in a terrible state of affairs.

When labor organizations are at odds, and flaring at each other's throats in wild rage, economic citizenship is futile, and political citizenship is at an ebb. But when both of them are in phase and welded effectively, politically and economically, the abundant life will be climaxed, peace and goodwill will reign among men. However, social order and well being, like everything else will only be accounted for in measure according to what is put in, and this goes for every endeavor.

Locally

Business is very slow just now and a great number of our boys are idle. However, things ahead appear better. But local expansion is at a standstill at present.

Yours for a re-uniting of labor, and progress for the Brotherhood.

ANTHONY LOVE LYNCH.

L. U. NO. 211, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Editor:

Just a few weeks ago when New York and Philadelphia were unraveling a bad traffic snarl due to a heavy snowfall that extended down the coast to within 20 miles of here, we were enjoying a nice, quiet rain. But shonuff, we-uns have right smart cold snaps, and I remember back in '33 and '34 it got so cold here that all the grapefruit was frozen down in Florida. So laugh that off, Jimmie, me bye.

However, we have no serious quarrel with our southern amigo and if he wants us to have snow, why, I'll take vanilla. But no feuding. We were also on the sleet storm break in 1908 that put the old Central Union Telephone Company of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio in the receiver's hands. What a lacing Mom Bell took and what a harvest the hikers reaped. No \$40 a month and beans, as no self-respecting lineman would go to work for less than \$2.50 a day and beans, with heaps of overtime. Probably Jim and I worked the opposite ends of the same toll line, Bloomington to Peoria. Forty miles of copper with 40 poles to the mile. A five-arm lead with less than 100 poles in the air. (Jim, them days will never come again for you and me.) When the mess was finally "unscrambled" we all had a swell road-stake, even after dropping part in that "little" game in room 12 over John Kelley's restaurant and flop house. But we never spelled Harry Meyers' nickname, "Cheney," none whatever. It was just plain "Sheenie," and what a rat he turned out to be.

Very glad to have the moral support of the scribe from Santa Monica and hope to be able to return the favor some day. He was sure in the bucks when he slept in the Brighton Hotel here, as that is and always has been one of the most exclusive and expensive hotels in the east. Years ago you had to be listed in "Who's Who" and the financial blue book before gaining entree to that joint.

Perhaps the gentleman from California had sampled a few of the world renowned Brighton punches, which are very potent, the kind that sneaks up on you in the dark. Two of 'em would make Maxie Baer or King Levinsky fight Hitler's entire army and two more would knock you as cold as the Sphinx.

A few months ago we viewed with alarm a young lady nonchalantly strolling down the main stem with her toes protruding from the ends of her shoes and thought, "My, that girl is sure down on her luck." Imagine our surprise to learn that they were the latest thing in footwear. By golly, I remember when that was a sure sign of abject poverty and no self-respecting tramp would think of wearing shoes in that condition. Some even went to work to get new ones, if they couldn't bum or steal a pair.

The new story, "High Tension," by William Wister Haines, now running in the Saturday Evening Post, is much better than "Slim." The characters are more real and interesting to the readers outside of our profession. The author, like wine, improves with age and if he would collaborate with some real unionist for his next book, it would be a "best seller."

We thoroughly enjoyed the article dealing with the battle of Morgan versus Lilienthal and Morgan. Along with countless other newspaper readers, we were unable to figure what the fuss was all about, but after reading "Morgan Takes Off Disguise," the situation was completely clarified. Now if someone will kindly tell us the difference between Communism, Fascism and Hitlerism, in the same clear and concise manner, we'll be much obliged and I do mean thank you. We think that all three should be wiped off the face of the earth.

This outfit now has 10 members getting a piece of the WPA, for which we are thankful, the writer included. We fought like the very devil to establish the scale and now we must share the work with 10 or 12 men who don't belong. Some are ex-members, while others never saw the light. The majority are allowed to make 75 bucks per month, which means 50 hours divided into two periods. Some of our fellows are more fortunate and received spe-

cial exemption and are making 130 hours each month. To all of which I say, "More power to them."

Now for some personal chatter from your boardwalk correspondent: Our summertime boss was presented with a new son on the eighth inst. Both mother and child are doing nicely. This is the third boy and when the father was asked what the new youngster's name would be, he replied, "Finis, I hope." Eddie's mother is also in the hospital, so "The Simon" has been under a terrific strain but it has eased up considerably the past few days. The lovely lady has the prayers of the entire outfit for her complete recovery.

The present outlook for work appears to be much better than at last writing. Perhaps the money left behind by the Easter visitors may be used for much needed repairs. The Million Dollar Pier has been leased by a large New York concern and they will do quite a lot of alterations which should put several of the gang to work. The chief and our Bill, the Beau Brummel of No. 211, have already started on that job and every time the phone rings I'm hoping that it is the call to resume where I left off last September.

We were very sorry to learn of the death of Jim Eakins, Local Union No. 98. He had often worked here and leaves a host of friends to mourn his passing.

A big cheerio to the Duchess and her "Parson." We never knew the story of the teeth was a deep, dark secret, for it seems that we recall one occasion when the upstairs set saved him from a "savage" (?) bulldog. Another time Jimmie Mackay found them in the bottom of his beer mug.

Evidently "Buck" Thiot, of Savannah, never heard that tender little ditty, "The Lovebug 'll get you if you don't watch out," especially at this time of the year. It would be wise for him to bear in mind an older one that was popular in the days of Frankie and Johnny, "And a Red-headed Woman made a bum outta me." If Buck is looking for sympathy, I'd suggest the dictionary.

We cannot understand how the B. T. C. could be of such help to Local Union No. 508 if the council allowed the other crafts to go back on the Kress job if it were unfair to the electricians. Something screwy somewhere; maybe it's me. But in our opinion, any job is either fair for all crafts or we don't play ball.

We see no need of any explanation or apology from the scribe of Local Union No. B-1094 in regard to that local's classification by the I. O. It stands to reason that the maintenance man must know his stuff—all of it—otherwise he wouldn't be worthy of the name.

Kindest personal regards to yo-all, especially to the new gran'ma and pa of Watsonville. Oh, boy; I had to work that in somehow.

BACHIE.

L. U. NO. 214, CHICAGO, ILL.

Editor:

Due to the machine age and changing conditions, a large number of our members of the C. & N. W. Railway are out of work at present, which brings to my mind the movement started a few years ago, to form a "clearing house," as we called it, meaning a centrally located office where all unemployed members could be listed, with their qualifications, and would be available when needed on roads, when vacancies occur. This clearing house with a "preferential closed shop national agreement," the writer believes, would be of great benefit to all railroad electrical workers. A few of the good

points would be: The placing of union men when any vacancy occurs, eliminating the necessity of organizing company-hired favorites, building up a militant and progressive union, showing some of the no bills that a paid-up membership card will be given preference from coast to coast.

Another matter the writer thinks should receive immediate and serious consideration, is the amendments to the Railroad Retirement Act. It seems to me as if the Act as it now stands defeats its own purpose, namely—the thought of men who have completed 30 years or more of service being permitted to continue working, while young men are walking the streets or depending on our tax-burdened federal government for a mere existence.

Another step in the right direction would be the passage of the Crosser Six-Hour Day Bill.

I believe that if these matters were pushed to a conclusion, it will eventually mean jobs for all electrical and other workers in this country.

In connection with the Retirement Act, we have a Brother, James Burke, who will be 65 years old this month. I have been informed that he intends to retire then. Space will not permit me to mention all that this man's membership has meant to this local, but I will try to enumerate a few of his good deeds. He was the first president of our local, an active and beloved shop chairman for a good many years, and his Irish wit and humor will be missed by all his fellow workers.

To show our esteem for this excellent Brother, a reception at our next meeting, May 6, is being planned; at which time entertainment, etc., will be secured through co-operation of all our members in the Chicago area.

In closing, I am glad to state that due to the activity of our general chairman, A. M. Corazza, and other officers of this local, we now consider ourselves 100 per cent organized and intend to stay that way.

CHARLES H. FOOTE.

L. U. NO. 245, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

Again No. 245 says "Howdy, World, and Sylvania, Ohio!" Now that Cliff Mathews has been transferred to the great metropolis, Toledo, and has deserted the sticks, the new steward at Sylvania is none other than Jim Underwood. Cliff did a good job the several years he was steward out there. But in Jim as a successor, Sylvania will continue to be heard from. His winning personality and smile puts the right man in the right job. And, Jim, allow me to wish you success and harmony in your new undertaking. One of your former co-workers, Gene Carpenter, after the longest way around finally landed here in Toledo a few months ago. Although Gene has been unsuccessful in picking a wife, he certainly knows how to pick brothers-in-law, two of whom are Brothers here in No. 245. One of them is Jess V. Peck, who has seen the original D. C. lights furnishing his home town, Lyons, Ohio, by the T. and W. electric line, which he helped to build, replaced with A. C. current over a 6,900-volt distribution line rebuilt on the original right-of-way which Jess also helped to build in 1935. And Jess is still going strong. The other brother-in-law that I mention is that old war horse, Robert K. Hunter. Bob is the oldest lineman in point of service that is still hitting the cedars here in Toledo. Bob came here about the time that the Defiance Electric Co. stopped using barbed wire fences for primaries, and has seen our present company grow from a hydro to the modern plant of today. Thirty

years a lineman and never had a spur corn—that's Bob's record. And he is still using the same pair of connectors that his grandfather used as a boy (as a nut cracker)!

A few months ago Walter Doley had all his teeth pulled. His brother couldn't stand to see Walter do all the suffering, so he got married. I have neglected to mention the event for so long that I had to slip it in some way. Kenny Peterson has been seen lately with a new car and a new girl. Nice upholstery job, Kenny, and a nice paint job, charm and grace, beautiful lines. And I think the girl is nice, too. How much did they allow you on the old one? I mean the car, of course.

Brother Jack Kelly has again returned home after several weeks in the hospital trying to heal some broken bones in his heel and arm, sustained when falling a few feet from a pole. Jack always wanted to be an actor and he is finally in the cast.

Floyd Schumaker spent a few days in the hospital, after straining the muscles in his knee, but is again back on the job.

The sympathy of the press secretary, and I think the entire local, goes to Brother Jay Swank upon the loss of his best pal and comforter, his wife. Mrs. Swank passed away after a very brief illness.

Vacations have started here, and our relief trouble man is Harold ("Poggie") Martin. After making it the hard way for 15 years, Poggie gets a break. Congrats. Ed Holland and yours truly, who are at the present time acting as good will ambassadors deluxe to Perrysburg and all points west have been assigned a new driver. Moritz Kumpf is now the commodore of the fleet, relieving Hubert Fisher, allowing Martin Graham to take over the duties of steering the two-pin tug. Glen Limes is his opponent.

Richfield Center was recently selected for a party given by the members in that vicinity. From all reports it was a grand success.

EDWARD E. DUKESHIRE.

L. U. NO. 275, MUSKEGON, MICH.

Editor:

It has been so long since you have heard from us that you are thinking when they handed out numbers they jumped from L. U. No. 274 to L. U. No. 276.

It's nearing the last Saturday in April and all the trout fishermen are getting ready. Our worthy president, Joe Pascoe, has been counting the days for the last two months. The only thing that can keep him from trout fishing is union meeting. Brother R. Sweet, his pal, is working as state inspector in the southeastern part of the state, and they are both worried as to how they can go fishing together this year.

So much for our trout fishermen. Work has slacked off considerably here since last October, although up until then it was pretty good. Some of our men are not working at all, and others only part time. If the weather ever warms up perhaps work will pick up.

Our International Representative, Brother Mal Harris, has been in our city organizing the Anaconda Wire and Cable Company; while Brother Ward Beckquist is working on the Consumers Power Company and Associated Telephone Company. We have had some trouble with the Barnes Construction Company, of Culver, Ind., who are building the new post office here. The job was tied up for a week, but is o. k. now.

Well, as this is a trial on my part you may not hear from "yours truly" again. But, never let it be said that I didn't try.

J. E. ("TED") CREVIER.

FATERNITY OF THE AIR

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FRATERNITY GROWS BY COMMUNICATION

L. U. NO. B-292, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Editor:

The executive board and wage committee of L. U. No. B-292 have just negotiated a new agreement and wage scale for the wiremen and shopmen sections of the local, to take effect the first of May.

The utility section had some trouble with the Northern States Power Company about March 8 which lasted for about two weeks, during which time the N. S. P. Company broke off relations with the local union and then demanded that Assistant Business Manager H. A. Schultz and Business Manager William Heigel be removed from office and their places filled with men more satisfactory to the company. They also wired President Tracy, who sent International Representative W. B. Petty here to see what it was all about.

Brother Petty, after investigating the matter, decided that the local union was fully

able and competent to handle the situation and so bade us goodbye.

In the meantime a special meeting of the local union was called, at which a strike vote was taken, to be used, if necessary, at the discretion of the executive board. However, in the course of a few days the difficulties were all ironed out and things were running smoothly again. Since then the utility section of the local has started a re-organization plan for the various departments of the company that come under the jurisdiction of the local union.

The plan contemplates the equalization of wages and working conditions within each department and equalizing adjustments along these lines between departments. This will make a more orderly, equitable and practical set-up and one that will greatly simplify matters of adjustment between the company and the local union.

The St. Cloud Division of Local No. B-292 celebrated their first anniversary with a dance at St. Cloud, Minn., which was a marvelously brilliant affair. Quite a large delegation of the Minneapolis members of L. U. No. B-292, with their wives or sweethearts, went up to St. Cloud from here to attend that long-to-be-remembered event and spent a very enjoyable evening with their St. Cloud Brothers.

W. WAPLES.

L. U. NO. B-309, EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.

Editor:

Well, here we are at the intersection of another month with summer and prosperity just around the corner. We can depend upon summer. She'll come tripping along in a shimmering dress, stop a while and chat as friendly as a magazine solicitor. But prosperity!—she'll give us a corner stand for months and months, and then happen

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| W 6 N A V | Kenneth Price | San Diego, Calif. | W 8 O V R | Fred M. Dickinson | Lima, Ohio |
| W 6 O B I | Thomas Torpey | Alameda, Calif. | W 8 Q B F | Donald Shirer | Lakewood, Ohio |
| W 7 A G | Bill Campbell | Seattle, Wash. | W 8 R E P | Thomas J. Wilson, Jr. | Moundsville, W. Va. |
| W 7 A K O | Kenneth Strachan | Billings, Mont. | W 9 A G U | Virgil Cain | St. Croix Falls, Wis. |
| W 7 A M X | A. H. Bean | Portland, Oreg. | W 9 A N E | Louis Steiner | Wisconsin Dells, Wis. |
| W 7 A P | J. A. Erwin | Portland, Oreg. | W 9 A S W | J. Oigard | St. Paul, Minn. |
| W 7 A T Y | A. A. Thibodo | Portland, Oreg. | W 9 B R Y | Maurice N. Nelson | Rockford, Ill. |
| W 7 B H W | H. A. Aggerbeck | Tolt, Wash. | W 9 B X G | F. N. Reichenecker | Kansas City, Kans. |
| W 7 B W K | A. H. Brudwig | Portland, Oreg. | W 9 C C K | John J. Noonan | Chicago, Ill. |
| W 7 C P | A. H. Barnard | Portland, Oreg. | W 9 D B Y | Kenneth G. Alley | Marion, Ill. |
| W 7 C P Y | R. Rex Roberts | Roundup, Mont. | W 9 D M Z | Clarence Kraus | Kansas City, Kans. |
| W 7 C T | Les Crouter | Butte, Mont. | W 9 E N V | G. G. Fordyce | Waterloo, Iowa |
| W 7 D X Q | Al Eckes | Miles City, Mont. | W 9 E R U | Eugene A. Hubbell | Rockford, Ill. |
| W 7 D X Z | Frank C. Pratt | Tacoma, Wash. | W 9 E Z Q | Vernon E. Lloyd | Rockford, Ill. |
| W 7 E A F | L. H. Klahn | Portland, Oreg. | W 9 F O J | Roy C. Eastman | East St. Louis, Ill. |
| W 7 E L F | Frank Potter | Rockport, Wash. | W 9 G V Y | E. O. Schuman | Chicago, Ill. |
| W 7 E Q M | Albert W. Beck | Big Sandy, Mont. | W 9 H K F | Robert B. Kuehn | St. Paul, Minn. |
| W 7 F B I | Kenneth O. Snyder | Renton, Wash. | W 9 H N R | Geo. E. Herschbach | Granite City, Ill. |
| W 7 F G S | C. A. Gray | Walla Walla, Wash. | W 9 H Y T | R. W. Lorey | Boulder City, Nev. |
| W 7 F G Z | Walter Partlow | Great Falls, Mont. | W 9 J P J | F. N. Stephenson | Waterloo, Iowa |
| W 7 F L | Geoffrey A. Woodhouse | Wolf Creek, Mont. | W 9 M A P | Ernest Storer | Rockford, Ill. |
| W 7 F M G | F. E. Parker | Rockport, Wash. | W 9 M E L | Harold S. (Mel) Hart | Chicago, Ill. |
| W 7 F N D | A. A. Dowers | Portland, Oreg. | W 9 N Y D | Elmer Zitzman | Roxana, Ill. |
| W 7 F W B | J. Howard Smith | Wenatchee, Wash. | W 9 P N H | Frank Riggs | Rockford, Ill. |
| W 7 G G | Geo. D. Crockett, Sr. | Milwaukee, Oreg. | W 9 R B M | Ernest O. Bertrand | Kansas City, Mo. |
| W 7 G H G | Tom Reid | Rockport, Wash. | W 9 R C N | Darrell C. Priest | Jeffersonville, Ind. |
| W 7 I I | Sumner W. Ostrum | Milwaukee, Oreg. | W 9 R R X | Bob J. Adair | Midlothian, Ill. |
| W 7 J E | C. E. Anderson | Portland, Oreg. | W 9 R Y F | S. V. Jennings | New Albany, Ind. |
| W 7 K F | E. E. Petersen | Portland, Oreg. | W 9 S | Frank Smith | Waterloo, Iowa |
| W 7 M D | E. D. Kellogg | Portland, Oreg. | W 9 S L S | Herbert Beltz | Fort Wayne, Ind. |
| W 7 N S | Fred J. Follett | Tacoma, Wash. | W 9 S M F | Albert H. Waters | Alton, Ill. |
| W 7 S Q | James E. Williss | Dieringer, Wash. | W 9 S O O | Harry V. Eyring | Kansas City, Mo. |
| W 7 U L | C. M. Carlquist | Portland, Oreg. | W 9 U K V | Maynard Faith | Fort Wayne, Ind. |
| W 7 W H | O. R. Anderson | Portland, Oreg. | W 9 U R V | S. F. Johnson | Chicago, Ill. |
| W 7 Z F | G. E. Foster | Portland, Oreg. | W 9 V B F | John Morrall | Chicago, Ill. |
| W 8 A C B | Raymond Jelinek | Detroit, Mich. | W 9 V L M | Harold Fleshman | St. Joseph, Mo. |
| W 8 A N B | Carl P. Goetz | Hamilton, Ohio | W 9 V X M | J. F. Sheneman | Somerset, Ky. |
| W 8 A P U | Douglas E. Church | Syracuse, N. Y. | W 9 Y H V | Vernon Little | DuQuoin, Ill. |
| W 8 A V L | E. W. Watton | Rochester, N. Y. | W 9 Y M F | A. G. Roberts | Chicago, Ill. |
| W 8 D H Q | Harold C. Whitford | Hornell, N. Y. | W 9 Y W T | Garnet J. Grayson | Chicago, Ill. |
| W 8 D I | E. E. Hertz | Cleveland, Ohio | W 9 Y Z V | Ben Misniewski | Chicago, Ill. |
| W 8 D M E | Charles J. Heiser | Auburn, N. Y. | | | Canada |
| W 8 E D R | W. O. Beck | Toledo, Ohio | VE 3 A H Z | Thomas Yates | Beaverdams, Ont. |
| W 8 G H X | H. E. Owen | Angola, N. Y. | VE 3 G K | Sid Burnett | Toronto, Ont. |
| W 8 I Y L | Bruce H. Ganoung | Olean, N. Y. | VE 4 A B M | E. K. Watson | Lethbridge, Alta. |
| W 8 K C L | Charles J. Heiser | Auburn, N. Y. | VE 4 E O | W. R. Savage | Lethbridge, Alta. |
| W 8 L H U | H. W. Walker | Akron, Ohio | | | |

FRATERNITY GROWS BY COMMUNICATION

along and melt into our arms like caramel frosting. She don't stay long, though. Seems as though her intentions are not serious with any guy in overalls.

Here in East St. Louis, we don't need the key to the crying-room yet, however. Employment has batted a fair average through the winter and spring. Cahokia has had 25 or 30 men going, which has kept most of the slack out for the inside men; and a high line out of Belleville has relieved the situation for the hikers.

Some of the linemen have bumped their shins on one thing, however, that gives them a pronounced ache, namely, this medical examination thing.

When labor finally gets gyped enough, it will demand an accounting from the industrial insurance companies, and they will have mighty little to show on the credit side of their books. One item of debit has come to our attention where a lineman, otherwise

physically fit, was refused employment because he could not distinguish blue from purple! Perhaps they were afraid he would climb to the top of a tower and mistake the blue sky for a purple insulator and keep on going!

Employers have used insurance as an excuse to narrow the band of available mechanics to men from 21 to 35 years of age, in many cases. This bars a large portion of our members from working at their trade, and throws them on the open labor market at a time of life when their burdens are the heaviest, and where there is little demand for their services.

Companies that foster this trend menace the private ownership of not only industrial insurance companies, but industry itself.

But away with gloom! Spring is here—and fish are biting! Brother Irving Schmidt thought fishing near Peoria would be better,

so he has moved up there. Good luck, Smitty! Save a picture of the biggest one!

Brother Fahrenkrog is doing a grand job of organizing out in the field and, while Brother Touchette guards home plate, there will be few jobs that steal any bases here.

Local Union No. B-309, being tired of being kicked around from one meeting hall to another, like a lot of gandy dancers, bought a home on State Street. It is a former funeral home, but you will find no dead ones around there from now on. The commodious offices and meeting hall give the members a sense of permanence they have not had since the charter was granted.

We feel that we have made an investment in morale as well as real estate; one which will justify any difference in overhead expense.

JIM ALTIC.

L. U. NO. 319, SASKATOON, SASK.

Editor:

We are very much interested in Burr Cooper's suggestion from L. U. No. B-39, Cleveland, that the age limit for old age pensions be reduced and that the premium be increased to make that possible.

We also agree with his suggestion that a referendum vote be taken rather than wait for a convention to decide the matter.

G. MITCHELL

L. U. NO. 329, SHREVEPORT, LA.

Editor:

Progress! Progress! Progress! Stepping away ahead again for the fourth time, Local Union Nos. 329, 738 and 386, our brand new dark-eyed sister local of Texarkana, Ark.-Texas, and the management of the company, arm in arm, soar to new and greater heights for the betterment of working conditions, of hours and wages.

Some place or somewhere it has been said that when management and labor sit down at the table, where there is no ill feeling or no endeavor to defeat, then and only then shall both have plenty, that for and in consideration of harmonious relations and settled conditions of employment, with financial and personal relations mutually beneficial, the parties hereto do hereby enter into, establish and agree to the following wage schedules and conditions of employment. It is understood and agreed that the employees of the company under this agreement and receiving the following wage schedules and conditions of employment are in return therefor to render to the company honest, safe and diligent services. The policy of the union is to co-operate with the company in fulfilling this agreement. The policy of the company is to co-operate with the union in fulfilling this agreement. Any statement made by any person which is contrary to this policy is made without the authority of and against the wishes of the company. And so again we say to the men who sat in for the company and the management, lots of good luck, everybody, and plenty of good megawatts.

Also to the men of the different locals we, too, say lots of good luck to you and to those two grand fellows from the I. O.—O. A. Walker and C. R. Carle. We just give you two the center of the stage and let the spotlights of honor play upon you. So come to see us again, soon.

L. L. HARMAN

L. U. NO. 353, TORONTO, ONT.

Editor:

For a number of years we have been reading the official JOURNAL with interest and have never failed to look for the International Executive Council's report on how many old-timers have been placed on our pension roll. We feel that this is one of the greatest benefits a trade union can bestow on its members. Although we have read this list with interest, it was like many more things that we appreciate, but until it gets a little closer to home don't fully recognize the significance of. In March the International Executive Council passed the application of our Brother George A. Summers, Sr., for pension. Today Brother Summers called in the office and with a radiant smile told us he had received his first pension check of \$40 with a letter stating he could expect to receive a similar amount on or about the same date each month for the remainder of his life, without making any further payments. This means Brother Summers not only has \$40 a month coming in, but has a paid-up life insurance policy in the amount of \$1,000. We have checked

over a number of organizations in this district and have found none to compare with the benefits enjoyed by the I. B. E. W. members.

Brother Summers is one of the best known men in the electrical construction trade in the city of Toronto, not only having worked at the business for years, but he was selected as labor's representative on the licensing board when it was inaugurated and served on it for a number of years thereafter, his duty being to examine and pass on every electrical worker or contractor desiring to work in the city. Brother Summers has always been a zealous worker in the interests of the trade union movement, and on behalf of the officers and members of Local No. 353 we extend to him our best wishes and trust he may enjoy long life and happiness.

During the past few months our attendance at local union meetings has shown a steady increase and now with more enjoyable weather here we are looking forward with pleasure to a still further increase.

Time marches on, and another term has almost expired for the presiding officers of this local union. On Thursday, June 9, there will be nominations and on Thursday, June 23, election of officers and to those elected will be entrusted the welfare of this organization for the ensuing two years. It is the duty of each and every member of this local to attend these two meetings in order to select and elect members best qualified to protect the membership's interests during the next term of office. At this juncture we use the old election slogan, "Vote for whom you like, but vote."

CECIL M. SHAW

L. U. NO. 413, SANTA BARBARA, CALIF.

Editor:

Once again, a letter from "a little Spanish town." Meant to write oftener, but guess I'm getting old. Did an electrical contractor ever tell you men a man over 40 could not work well? Think it over.

Have often wanted to know why we could not hold a convention.

Well, things around here are not so bad; could be worse.

Would like to hear from the New York scribes about the fair they are about to have. Don't be afraid of us here in the west. It is too far to walk to your jobs, but yours truly will be seeing it, I hope. You have nothing on us "Golden West Native Sons," for we, too, are having a fair on Treasure Island by the Golden Gate.

In looking over the groups of men who are doing the big jobs, I find they are all young. No wonder the curbstoner tells us about the 40-year age. He forgets that he, too, has passed that age.

I am glad to see the front page of our WORKER changed. So let's have another convention.

Here is a list of our officers: Electrical Workers' Local No. 413 meets last Friday each month, 7:30 p. m., Labor Temple. Harry Allen, president, 1250 W. Valerio Street; R. A. Brockman, business manager, 1825 San Pascual Street; Jack Maulhardt, secretary, 1908 Rancheria Street. Telephone 28413.

Believe it or not, but read this clipping: I did not see the job and have no report from Mr. Harry Dobson, our city electrician and "magician." The firemen seem to know what it is all about. If some of your electrical wizards can comment on this freak phenomenon, go to it:

HOUSE "ELECTRIFIED" AS WIRES RUN AMUCK

Woman Escapes Injury by Narrow Margin as Radio Aerial Gets Hot—Garden Worker Unable to Take "Strong Drink" From Faucet

A loose radio aerial wire ran amuck yesterday morning, with the following results:

Mrs. Thorby Henricksen, of 1738 Clearview Road, escaped serious injury by the narrowest of margins.

The Henricksen home became charged with electricity, fore and aft, and the bathroom wash bowl was nearly "burned up."

Andrew Cota, of 429 East Figueroa Street, garden worker, was thrown for a loss when he attempted to drink electrically-charged water from an outside faucet.

Workmen placing new tile on the Henricksen roof were responsible, according to Fire Marshal L. R. Allen, who investigated the freak phenomenon. According to Allen's account, here is what happened:

The aerial wire, taken loose for the roof repair work, lay with one end against the vent pipe from the bathroom. The other end came into contact with one of the 110-volt electric power lines at the other side of the roof. Insulation had become worn on the "hot" wire near where it was fastened to a roof-edge insulator.

The roof workmen had also poured wet cement around the insulators and over the electric wires. This made the entire outside surface of the house a part of an electrical circuit not planned by the house builders. Chicken wire was spread over the exterior walls to hold the plaster, and chicken wire is a good conductor of electricity.

Contact

Things happened fast at 11:30 a. m. when the vagrant aerial wire made contact.

The 110-volt charge quickly energized the entire house, including the chicken wire on the outside walls, the bathroom vent pipe, all the plumbing and water pipes and the water in the pipes.

The aerial wire was virtually welded to the vent pipe by the heat of the power load.

The vent pipe below the wash basin "blew up" and the basin "began to smoke."

Miracle

Mrs. Henricksen's first impulse was to try to "put out the fire." She turned on the cold water faucet and that she did not receive a terrific jolt of electricity is regarded by firemen as little short of a miracle.

Cota, the gardener, did not fare so well. About the same time he decided to take a drink from an outdoor faucet. Instead of refreshment, he got a "punch in the jaw" that sent him spinning. He was not injured.

The firemen shut off the power and the only damage was blackening of the wash basin.

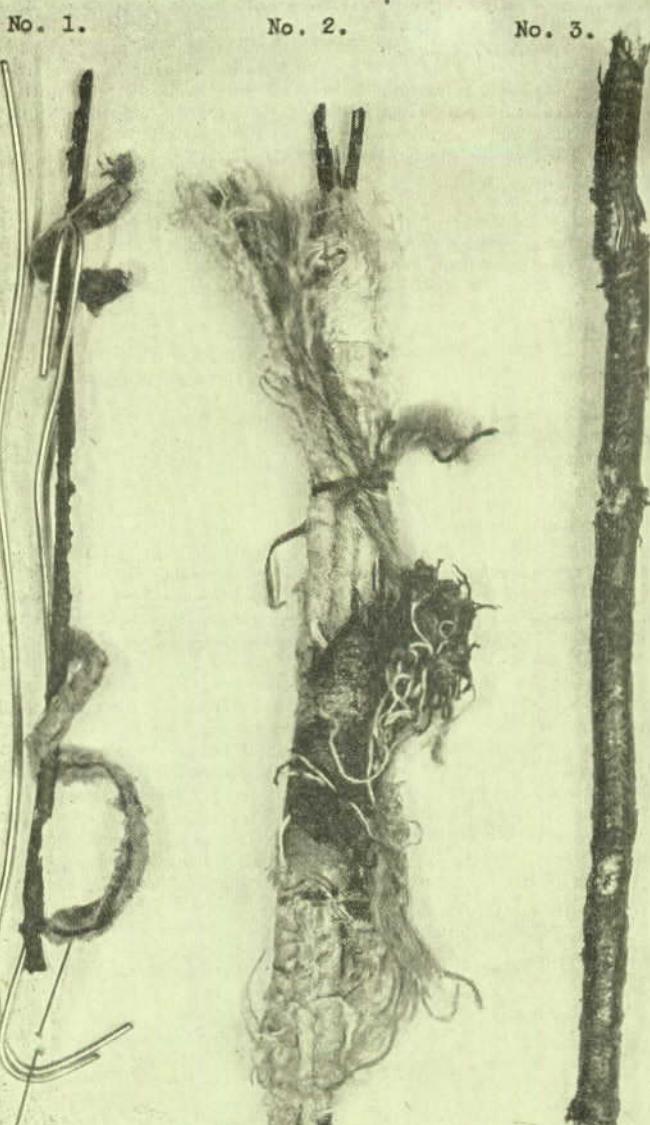
But, they said, there will have to be considerable re-arrangement of electric power line connections on the house.

W. H. WELCH

L. U. NO. B-418, PASADENA, CALIF.

Editor:

A survey of business and industrial conditions in California just completed by the California Building Trades Council shows that every department of labor in the state is overcrowded and unless destitute workers from other sections of the country can be kept from crowding into California our wages and working conditions will be seriously affected.



Results of 20 hr. test conducted with white rats at the Wirthmore Research Laboratory, 259 Washington St., Malden, Mass.

No. 1. Sheathed Cable
No. 2. Original Sheathed Cable (1928)
No. 3. CNX

The indicated building and construction program for the ensuing year is only fair and many times the limited number of men the much publicized Central Valley Water project will afford employment for are now waiting in the vain hope of obtaining work thereon.

The Federal Housing Act is not expected to greatly relieve unemployment.

The recent flood devastated thousands of acres of farm-land and destroyed hundreds of small homes, rendering the owners financially unable to rebuild in a large proportion of cases, so although the damage amounted to millions of dollars it will create only a small amount of work.

Farm devastation will seriously restrict agricultural employment and add to the sufferings of thousands of the workers living in squalor.

The past month (March) brought a 10 per cent increase in relief rolls, which in Los Angeles County now stand at an all time high.

Now for a few words regarding our own field: The largest job to break in the county

this year was the Hollywood Turf Club's Inglewood horseracing plant. The personnel of Local No. B-83 is to be commended for their efforts in making this a 100 per cent union electrical job, both labor and material. Their success in negotiating favorable wage and working conditions, when so many forces are seeking to reduce them, and in maintaining friendly relations with the track management, who were doubtless under pressure of anti-union groups, deserves more than passing mention.

I'm sure that other locals in this district which furnished some of the 175 men who were employed during the peak, greatly appreciated the fine spirit of co-operation and the helping hand of L. U. No. B-83 in thus doing what they could to relieve their unemployment problem.

This spirit of co-operation is being fostered throughout California by joint board conferences and a California State Electrical Association and it is indeed gratifying to us who have a part in this work to see it grow as the years go by into a tie strong enough

to resist all efforts of those seeking to divide us.

Under an act of the 1937 legislature, sub-dividers are required to file maps prior to the opening of a subdivision. Los Angeles County counsel has drafted an ordinance to conform to the state law which is now being considered. The ordinance requires among other things that portions of subdivisions subject to overflow of floods must be marked on maps, lots must contain 5,000 square feet and have 50 feet of frontage.

The ordinance promoted by the city and county planners' institute and by planning commissions is expected to insure future subdivision conformity to major plans for future development of cities.

H. W. HUNEVEN.

L. U. NO. B-429, NASHVILLE, TENN.
Editor:

The label put out by some locals on factory products is interesting. The Chicago Pump Company have some labels on some vacuum pumps we just installed and they look good to us. One has Frank Biddle and another has what we think is T. McTorsi on it. We put up some fixtures with the New York label on them. Our boys have some of those I. O. labels but we are not so good at putting them on our work. Anyway, it is a thought. Maybe we will later.

We have a nice job going on now on a new newspaper office and plant. Up to now it has been a 100 per cent union job, so we hope it will take up some of the slack in our unemployed list.

Yours truly was very pleasantly surprised to crawl out from under a house the other day and meet my old friend, Ed Hutto, of St. Louis. It is mighty pleasing to have a Brother look you up, after a number of years, when he happens to be in your town, and visit a little. Ed, old timer, your visit was much appreciated. We notice Joe Macpherson, of Houston, put the new type of boomer on the pan. This type of Brother is not confined to the traveling Brothers. While in Dallas during the building of the fair we were talking to old Charlie Bush about the change in the type of members. Granting that we must organize everybody in the electrical industry, nevertheless we have made it easy for a lot of men to get into our great organization and they may not appreciate what they get with the membership. We took in five in March and three in April. We hope we can educate our new Brothers so they will not have to learn as three members of other locals did when they came into our jurisdiction and went to work without clearing with our business manager. We have warned traveling Brothers about this, but I reckon they thought we were fooling. Well, Brothers, we ain't.

It is my sad lot to record the sudden passing of Brother Dule Wright's wife while he was in Mobile working. Our most sincere sympathy is extended to Brother Wright and family in this bereavement.

While in this mood a little article we picked up comes to my mind. It sort of makes us more conscious of the Brothers and others around us today.

Don't Wait

When I quit this mortal shore,
And mosey 'round the earth no more.
Don't weep, don't sigh, don't sob—
I may have struck a better job.
Don't go and buy a large bouquet.
For which you'll find it hard to pay:
Don't mope around and feel all blue—
I may be better off than you.
Don't tell the folks I was a saint
Or any old thing that I ain't.
If you have jam like that to spread,
Please hand it out before I'm dead.

If you have roses, bless your soul,
Just pin one on my button-hole
While I'm alive and well—today.
Don't wait until I've gone away.

—Anonymous.

Our strike on the Third National Bank is just too hot. The Building Trades Council attempted another strike on the Capitol Building and we had 10 different international men in here and what came out was sad. Local No. B-429 was put on the pan, but when all was said and done, we are still working on the job and we are still in the Building Trades Council, and the council is being reorganized, and your guess is as good as mine.

CHARLIE MAUNSELL.

L. U. NO. B-477, SAN BERNARDINO, CALIF.

Editor:

As a monthly reader of the news and views as forwarded to the JOURNAL by the press correspondents, it has been with no little interest that I have noticed the comment on the new cover design. I, too, wish to join those who congratulate the editor and his staff in their selection. Quite a step forward from the old JOURNAL of a couple of decades ago. Remember the two columns on the cover and the names: Volta, Watt, Ohm, etc. As a small boy I thought the WORKER a big flop inasmuch as it didn't have any pictures in it. Reviewing a WORKER of 20 years ago, one finds little of manufacturing, nothing of radio, television or the neon tube. Had the cover of that day been bordered with scenes of the craft, we would have found wooden poles instead of steel towers, the trains would have had pantographs instead of the streamlines that house the diesel motors, and chances are there would have been a telegraph key and a telephone operator's breast and head set. Begins to look like the telephone and telegraph have faded from the I. B. E. W. picture, and maybe they have no place in the picture. They had in the past, though, an important place. Should you doubt that statement you might refer to President Julia O'Connor or Secretary Mary Brady of the Telephone Operators' Department. The girls fought side by side with those on the outside, and the employees of the ding-dong under the leadership of the I. B. E. W. made progress. The telephone employees were the first to get the eight-hour day in this district. Some thirty odd years ago, Local No. 61, then the lineman's local at Los Angeles, had some mantelpiece clocks which they sold to the members. The seal of the local appeared centered below the face of the clock and over the top of it was the inscription, "We get HOME at SUNSET since we have the eight-hour day." The Home and Sunset were the two telephone companies.

It wasn't an easy fight to bring the wages from \$40 a month for 10 or more hours a day to the \$6.50 that was won by the strikes shortly following the World War. The 18 years following that strike have seen many changes. The closed shop that was observed at that time has given way to the point where a union man on the telephone payroll is a curiosity. At present the I. B. E. W. has almost 5,000 members in Southern California. The writer has the only journeyman cable splicer's card that is carried by a telephone or telegraph company splicer in Southern California. Still room for organization. Ten thousand men and women are employed in Southern California by the telephone and telegraph industries. Less than 1 per cent are in our ranks. Our organization had its birth with the line hands. As a member, you have derived many benefits that they fought for and made in the years

past. "Unionize the Utilities" should be the slogan of every member and when this goal is accomplished our membership will have doubled.

Our original charter was issued in 1906. Last November it was returned to the I. O. and changed to a Class "B" and mixed local. Since that time our sister Local No. 440, of Riverside, has combined with us and we have a unit there as well as units at Parker Dam and Pomona. Riverside County is larger than several of the smaller states and San Bernardino County is the largest in the United States, covering more square miles than the state of New York. Just had a rain around here so won't go into how much of them is desert. Sorry to state that the two counties can boast less than 100 members of the I. B. E. W. Plenty of room for expansion and we believe that our able business agent, Brother Jimmie Hall, is the one who can put it over. Through his efforts much progress has been made, but Jim is far from satisfied. One of his hardest jobs is to police the district and pick up the travelers of the boys who for some reason or other find it more convenient to leave their cards at home.

Inside work in San Bernardino is 100 per cent closed shop, \$1.12½ an hour, 40 hours a week. The Pomona and Riverside units are negotiating for wages and hours and are making progress. Work is quiet in this district at the present time. Recent floods did considerable damage in this district, however, it is much too soon to determine how much work has been created by it for the electrical workers. Our present membership can handle twice the amount there is here at present.

"SILENT" BOB ROBBINS.

L. U. NO. 493, JOHNSTOWN, PA.

Editor:

Being new to the I. B. E. W., joining in October, 1937, I would like to be a regular.

Johnstown, Pa., the Flood City, having the charter of the I. B. E. W. opened by International Office, started a campaign for new members. Seven men held the charter during the depression. The roll call at the time of this writing reads at 29.

The local union is affiliated with the Central Labor Union, which at this time is very active. The Building Trades Council has gone after contracts and agreements with the big contractors. They were successful in getting Charles Shutrump, of Youngstown; John Wilson, of Johnstown; Forkas, William Diamond and Gamble & Gibson to sign agreements.

Work in our district is fair, but the men in the local are not getting full time. Being new at this job of correspondent, I haven't much news at the present. I will close, thanking the Editor for this space.

JOHN NOON.

L. U. NO. 508, SAVANNAH, GA.

Editor:

Well, it it will have to be short and sweet this month. Tomorrow begins here the fortieth annual convention of the Georgia Federation of Labor. Everyone is busy making arrangements for what we have every reason to believe will be the most successful convention of the Federation. The C. I. O. has been practically eliminated in this state and most of the organizations which joined that ill-fated group have now returned to the fold.

The Kress job here has been straightened out. It was a complete victory for the Building Trades. The contractor doing the electrical work with non-union men was forced to turn the job over to one of our fair contractors for completion. The Byck

Electric Co. is now doing the work. We could and should write a lengthy article about this job, but time and space will not permit. However, we do want to thank all of those who assisted us in our fight against this unfair contractor, the general contractor and against the unfair stand of Kress & Co. in supporting these firms. We hope that in the future S. H. Kress & Co. will consider well before they let another contract without assuring themselves that union men will be used.

On Saturday, April 9, A. Levy & Son, jewelers, opened their new store on Broughton street and a delegation from the Savannah Building Trades Council, headed by President W. L. Ferrell, called on Mr. Levy and congratulated him on the fact that he had used union mechanics in the construction of his new store. The committee was augmented by a number of International Officers who were in Savannah at the time working on the Kress job. They included Vice President Barker, of the Electrical Workers; A. F. McDonald, operating engineers; E. E. McDaniels, of the hod carriers and Representative McDermott, of the carpenters. The electrical workers were especially interested in Mr. Levy's job and greatly appreciated his attitude in taking the electrical work away from the Industrial Electric Co. when they refused to sign a contract with our local union and giving the work to a fair contractor.

At the last meeting of the local, Business Manager Ferrell announced that he had signed up the firm of Bell's Neon Sign Co. Nice work, Ferrell; keep up the good work.

We can't close this article without mentioning the fact that a delegation of deep sea fishermen, including the writer, Brothers See, Ferrell, Horn and Davis, sailed bravely forth several weeks ago to show the boys how it was done. Well, you know how it is, the big ones usually get away. But these boys really brought home the big ones. The fact that we can't make anyone believe this makes no difference. Those loud "boos" you hear are just sounds of jealousy from the members of the local who are less expert.

Yours for bigger and better fish, and more time in which to catch them.

A. W. THIOT.

L. U. NO. 526, WATSONVILLE, CALIF.

Editor:

We refer to the past and idealize it as "the good old days" and speak of free competition and freedom of enterprise of these "good old days" as though they were characteristic of the scientific and economic world of today.

Orators, newspapers, and many people speak in the language of an era that has passed. These people do not face reality because they want to escape from it.

The myth that everyone has a chance to become a millionaire is very flattering to us for we do not like to picture ourselves as economic slaves who are condemned to a life of poverty and toil. Realism is sadly needed and it is high time that we faced the facts.

Unbridled ambition for domination by the politicians has succeeded his desire for gain, and our economic life has become a harsh, cruel, and relentless feature that has risen from the scandalous confusing of the duties of the offices of civil power and economics. Our state has become a slave, given over and bound to the service of political passion and greed.

This may sound radical to some but nevertheless is true. Berle and Means, in their economic study, "Modern Corporations and Private Property," tell us that 50 per cent of the non-banking corporate wealth and 22 per cent of the whole national wealth is controlled by 200 of the largest corporations.

Summaries of the Bureau of Internal Revenue show that 594 large corporations, or 0.15 per cent of the total number, owned 53 per cent of all corporate assets in 1933, and on the other side that 54 per cent of all corporations owned only 1.4 per cent of all corporate assets.

Because they are large and concentrated, these huge corporations use their economic power to exploit the masses. For instance, in the cigarette industry, eight huge corporations employ all but 1 per cent of all workers in that industry. These workers are at the mercy of a few financial manipulators. As few as 8 per cent of the corporations of the United States employ more than 27 per cent of all workers.

These large corporations control large amounts of wealth and for that reason control credit, prices, dictate wages and working conditions, control production, and even invade the legislative halls of the nation.

Because we cannot see this control it does not mean that it does not exist. These finance-capitalists of America control an invisible empire, one which defies the laws of the country and the control of lawful government. The concentration of wealth in the hands of a few continues. Today, we have fewer finance-capitalists, but those few are more powerful, the rich grow richer and the poor grow poorer. The American Telephone and Telegraph Company controls more wealth than is contained in the borders of half of the states of the union.

Even though these huge corporations are made up of thousands of American citizens holding stock in them, the control is still in the hands of a few. The officers of these giant corporations are the men who control the industrial policy of these corporations; they keep themselves in office by means of proxy voting, a scheme whereby the stockholder signs over his right to one of these corporate officials and then as an individual stockholder has no voice in the management of the corporation. The more stockholders in a corporation the easier it is for a minority to control other people's money.

There is no more free competition. Corporate administration and monopoly have taken its place. Men are no longer owners of their own business enterprises, all they seem to want is a job, any sort of a job as long as it is a job, and a ringing cry for "security at any price" by these masses.

This is the truth about the socio-economic conditions in America today. Modern finance-capitalism is bound to break down because of its instability and gross social injustice. We are faced with the question "Where do we go from here?"

The tyranny of the power-drunk finance-capitalist must go down before a restored authority of an awakened people who will build up a new social order founded on justice and equality.

This will most likely be the last letter that I shall write for Local No. 526, as the work is so slow here that I am moving out. There are other reasons, too, but as no one wants to listen or read of the other people's troubles I will not go into detail.

P. C. MacKAY.

L. U. NO. 558, FLORENCE, ALA.
Editor:

We are to have a banquet, date, May 7, place, Florence, Ala. The committee have, under the leadership of Brother Joe Power, done everything possible to make arrangements for a grand time for all members and visitors who attend.

The past two months I have been at Victor Chemical Works, Mt. Pleasant,

Tenn. Nashville local has members working for Stone and Webster, Inc., who are constructing the plant. Business Agent Loftis, of Nashville, is looking after the job.

Our business agent, Jimmie White, is doing a fine job for us but the poor fellow is working about 20 hours a day—but he can take it!

Friday, April 15, we had a well attended meeting, one of the best in months, with some very interesting debates taking place. As you all know, when the matter of assessments or raises in dues comes up, things start to roll and they did not fail at the mentioned one.

Starting next week, April 25, the Alabama State Federation of Labor convention starts. It is hoped that many resolutions will be passed. Our delegates are all set.

Brother Henry Perry was in town, from Chattanooga, where he has been building towers for the river crossing. If my memory serves me rightly, these are the tallest on the system. Well, when they build them bigger and better Henry can do it.

Brother "Boots" Cornelius, who is at Decatur, Ala., with Bob McFerrin, "Little Willie" Wagoner, and Gene Weatherby, was at the last meeting. We always like to see him—he is 100 per cent.

Yes, International Representative Gordon Freeman was with us and gave a very instructive and interesting talk. Brother, how lucky we were to get a man of his ability to represent us! Many of the Brothers who do not attend meetings have no idea the problems that come up and I can say, truthfully, Gordon has not let many bases be stolen and I know a few double plays he has made.

Our old friend, Representative O. A. Walker, was also a visitor in these parts. We are always glad to see him. How well I remember some of the meetings held in the K. P. Hall when the TVA first started and we had about 20 members!

Very glad at this writing to report that Brother Leon Bright, who has been in the hospital, necessitating three blood transfusions, is improving very rapidly and has been moved home. We all hope for a speedy recovery.

The substation maintenance department, General Foreman F. I. Trout; Gordon A. Koons, foreman; H. C. Meigs, subforeman; Malcolm Curtis, electrician; L. E. Jackson, electrician, and Joe Bawner report everything going O.K.

"Honey Boy" Spears is now located at Fayetteville, Tenn., on city substation.

W. A. Alexander, foreman, building city substation at Russellville, has Charlie Anderson, known as "Shirt Tail," and John Truell,

linemen, and a flock of grunts. Alex has been very busy the last two months.

Made a visit to the fertilizer works—had a talk with Brother Allen Pierce, maintenance foreman, under T. N. Ingram, senior electrical foreman on construction and maintenance—Jack Caruthers serving as shop steward and on the educational program. He is doing a fine job. Jack is 100 per cent union, knows what is it all about and is not afraid to voice his opinions. This branch employs about 20 men on maintenance and 18 on construction.

"Toby," C. A. Welch, foreman on the Norris Substation job, I am told, has done a masterful job on this job, moving 20,000 yards of rock under an existing operating station without a scratch to anything. "Toby" knows his rock!

"Doc" Giles, substation foreman, is now at Watts Bar.

Dave Staley, Guntersville, Ala., city substation, as foreman.

Have not had a report from our boys with the Universal Electric Company, Pat Hogan, president. This is the same outfit that constructed the city of Sheffield, Ala., system and it's a credit to any concern. I truthfully believe it's the best system in the South. They are about completed and I understand they have more work in Alabama.

W. H. Couch, line foreman, department of operations, under F. F. Beauchamp. With him are the following: Joe Power, A. C. Davis, W. L. DeVaughn, E. A. Thomas, G. T. Murray, J. V. Knight, W. T. Stevenson, E. C. Smith. These boys are busy shifting lines hot for road widening.

Our Union Label League is going strong—about 30 ladies are members of this organization. They have some fine all-day events and needless for me to say, as you men know, this means a nice cold supper, if any, for us boys. I am informed that the last event of this nature was held at Mrs. "Blackie" Garrison's home, at Plant No. 2, and take it from one who knows, you don't make any mistake going to the Garrison's to eat but playing bridge is different. "Blackie" deals to the left and cannot remember what are trumps—outside of this, he's a good lineman.

Just had a flash over the Hoot and Annie that the auxiliary has had election of officers. Mrs. E. M. Ford, president; Mrs. Wilson Bloodworth, vice president. The rest of the officers elected from last year. Now the organization is going ahead with leaps and bounds. They report a very successful bridge party at Plant No. 2—about 25 tables. I wonder if they will have another at night and invite us fellows to eat again, as the first banquet they held is still in my memory, as well as many others.

Brother G. C. Ellis, of Longview, Texas, has been very sick but the last report I got he was out of danger. He was employed by Stone & Webster, Inc., on the Victor Chemical Works.

The substation construction, under the leadership of Brother John Sharp, is very busy. He has working under him, in the named places, W. A. Alexander, Wilson Dam, Ala.; John C. Giles, Peakland, Tenn.; Pat Golbreath, Guntersville, Ala.; John Graham, Mt. Pleasant, Tenn.; R. L. ("Sport") Heath, Wilson Dam, Ala.; Hugh W. King, Columbia, Tenn.; M. Love, Norris, Tenn.; J. D. Spears, Guntersville, Ala.; D. L. Staley, Guntersville, Ala.; R. G. Twomey, Memphis, Tenn.; C. A. Welch, Norris, Tenn.; H. A. Steindorf, Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Yours through a woodpecker hole.
JOHN GRAHAM.

THREE CHANCES IN A MILLION Record of 20 Last Irish Sweepstakes

| | | |
|-------------------------|-------------|------|
| Irish hospitals receive | £10,646,000 | 16% |
| Stamp duties | 2,874,000 | 5% |
| Expenses commission | | |
| (overhead) | 16,538,000 | 25% |
| Prize money | 35,037,000 | 54% |
| | | |
| Total | £65,095,000 | 100% |

In last sweepstake there were 1,774 winners and 5,490,230 blanks. Equals one chance in 300,000, or three chances in 1,000,000.

(The above is in English money.)

W. J. COLSON,
L. U. No. 773.

L. U. NO. 632, ATLANTA, GA.

Editor:

It seems that after the Democrats of this nation wiped the slates clean of all of their adversaries a new fandangled party known through the columns of the press as big business men, tries to dictate to their government just what it should do and why it should do it. The industrialists, bankers and trust companies, if history is correct, have not the powers that they had back in the years of 1907-1933. They have had a terrific shakedown in the monopoly and receivership games. But in their cunning way they are trying to lead the people to believe, through the press, that these measures are choking their business and that they are going to have relief at our expense. Of course, this old world has been here quite a while and it will be here a long time yet, maybe, and why these aristocratic gentlemen do not co-operate with the government, it stumps me.

These men are like a thief in the dark, stealing his way upon his victim. We have with us now, according to the press, a recession or back-fire. This is another one of their tools they use in an emergency, but it is nothing but a recession to our nation's standards. Times have changed and we should think more of our able President for looking forward toward the future in protecting her citizens from the clutches of such vice. Of course, no one is trying to take all of the profits of the industrialist or any other big interest, but they might as well realize this fact now, that every citizen of this country will be protected from these racketeers of low wages henceforth and evermore.

So, gentlemen, we want a larger and better organization than we ever had before. This man needs the backing of everyone who carries a card. This card, gentlemen, is a symbol, not a piece of paper, and not just becoming a union man but a man who is united with his fellow man for the upbuilding and protection of his country.

Brothers, I can not help but write a little about the current events of today in this column, for I know it is to our advantage to understand one another about this question. A glance across the water through the local newspapers is enough to tell anyone why you should be a strong union man, a backer of democracy, and last but first, have faith. Atheism, intolerance and paganism are running rampant. Religion, as a rock to which humanity clings through all travail, is the truest symbol of human faith. For religion is not form or ceremony, church or creed. It is faith that belief in God is right. Man's faith survives, though tyrants oppress him for it, or his own imperfections deprive him of its fulfillment. The survival of religious faith accounts for all the good there is in the world and in people. How could there be faith in man if there was not faith in God? All our approach to perfection is in emulation of His perfections. We are merciful, kind and good as we abide by the faith we have in God.

THE SENTINEL.

L. U. NO. 648, HAMILTON AND MIDDLETOWN, OHIO

Editor:

The construction of the research laboratory of the American Rolling Mill Co., of Middletown, Ohio, is a modern Paul Revere heralding the achievement of the twentieth century field of metallurgy. A beautiful piece of architecture, entirely new, constructed of insulated steel partitions. The exterior walls are of porcelain, paneled with stainless steel. The roof is broken up or pitched into gables; these in turn are walled



Drawn especially for Electrical Workers' Journal by Goody

MAMA, THAT PAPER HANGER'S HERE AGAIN!

with insulated glass blocks, thus transmitting light from the north.

I know you are curious to learn something of the interior of this scientific structure, but what interests us most is the story of the electrical construction.

The Ginn Electric Co., which is in agreement with Local No. 212, of Cincinnati, Ohio, was the successful bidder and was awarded the contract for the electrical construction. This project being located in the jurisdiction of Local No. 648, permitted us to return in a measure the favors given to members of Local No. 648 by Local No. 212. The personal relations between these two locals have since the induction of Brothers Charles Foster, of No. 212, and F. Vidourek, of No. 648, as business managers of their respective locals, under their guidance progressed to a point of satisfaction to the membership of both these locals, and incidentally may we say, a relationship that

could and should exist between all locals of the I. B. E. W. who are in proximity of location, a true Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

It is with a feeling of pride that we mention the names of the members who aided with united effort in the successful completion of this laboratory. Local No. 212 was represented by Brothers G. Gould, foreman; Victor Finenauer, A. Clemons, Fred. Stahl, E. Bohn, G. Brandenburg, G. Biggs and A. Morris. Local No. 648 by the following members: John Wanamaker, foreman; C. Murphy, J. Wilson, Z. Carpenter, R. Verdin, L. Ackmen, F. Venable, H. Poole, C. Fuerst, A. Evans, J. E. Evans, J. Barry, R. Vogt, E. Flick, B. Cawein, L. Biehl and H. Seifert.

The electrical installation, comprising an outdoor substation utilizing a bank of 200 k. v. a. transformers for three-phase 220 volts, also 110 volts, three-phase, for power.

was accomplished by center tapping the power bank. Of course, the usual lighting transformer was used, with metering for light and power obtained through 12 to 5 ratio current transformers.

All power and lighting feeds from substation to research building are super-aged 35 per cent rubber, no lead being used underground.

The laboratory switchboard is centrally located, of Westinghouse thermal breaker type, with an additional panel for direct current controlling an M. G. set.

The different research departments are isolated by Armco insulated steel partitions, being inaudible and air-conditioned. Just a few words concerning the five large air-conditioning units equipped with mercord thermostats, pressurestats and humidistats controlling the air of the building. Each unit is equipped with 5-20 volt damper regulation motors, with the exception of the five horsepower circulating fan motor. The humidity of the unit is governed by a humidistat and a 220-volt magnetic water valve operating from the load side of the blower fan. After reconditioning, air is carried to the various departments by means of ducts.

Now for a glance through the different laboratories, with a word or two concerning their purpose and electrical installation. On entering the building, to our right the flash of arc welding attracts our attention, an important factor in the mechanical world. All kinds of metals with both arc and gas welding for correct adhesion. The steel-lox metal partitions are also welded, very few bolts being used throughout the construction of this marvelous job.

Our next step is in the vacuum fusion laboratory, with a fine array of equipment, including the high frequency furnace operated from a direct current supply, through a mercury type interrupter. In reality these laboratories seem like lost dreams of the ancient Archimedes, though modern and advanced in every form.

The magnetic laboratory might cause confusion to the average wireman, but I think a bit of explanation will help to clarify the layout.

In brief, a direct current motor drive, an alternator, producing current at variable frequencies. The unit is also equipped with a battery of storage cells for emergency in driving this unit. The storage cells are tapped and cabled to a jack panel for experimental direct current at step voltages.

This inversion is solely for the generation of alternating current as previously mentioned, for the analysis of the molecular characteristics or magnetic properties of metal.

Our next step is in the metallic coating laboratory, dealing with the experimentation in electro-zinc plating or the galvanization of iron. This laboratory has several interesting hook-ups worth mentioning, three-phase, three-phase 110 and 220 volts direct current are involved in controlling the temperatures of the galvanizing furnace with the aid of thermo-couples.

The physical properties of metal to stretch or give under varying stresses, which are very important to the manufacture of our present-day automobile, are tested in the cold mill laboratory. A motor generator set with an approximate output of 66 k. w. supplies power for the cold mill laboratory and also other parts of the research building.

We again raise the curtain, portraying scene upon scene subjecting sheet metal to another test in the non-metallic laboratory, where engineers battle against the destruction of metal from the elements of nature, where Armco "Paint Grip" iron was

developed. This laboratory is electrically equipped with refrigeration and electric furnaces for testing with temperatures that are similar to climatic conditions.

The experimental machine shop is an example of cleanliness and proper machine arrangement, where laboratory equipment is repaired and different samples are produced for testing.

When we observe the activities about us, we notice they undergo changes, such as the burning of wood. Iron in rusting falls to a red powder. Though we find no resemblance between iron and rust or between wood and what remains after it is burned, these changes are chemical changes.

Since these chemical changes take place with all metals, a modern chemical laboratory is needed. No doubt this chemical laboratory, well equipped, can achieve the requirements of metallurgy. These are 220-volt and 110-volt power outlets for experimental electric furnaces, also 220-volt direct current used in electro-plating and electrolysis.

In the physical laboratory, steel is tested for hardness, toughness or tensile strength and its otherwise invisible weaknesses are studied by so-called micro-photography. There is an unusual type of equipment with variable speed, with direct current control for precision. The laboratory is well equipped with power outlets both for direct and alternating current.

With the ever-increasing and interesting outgrowth and uses of steel and the widespread demand from needles to locomotives, a process of varying the hardness of steel by heat treatment or tempering, and with potentialities of engineers discovering better methods of accomplishment, and with the facilities of automatic electric furnaces for tempering and annealing a 60 k. w., 220-volt, single phase furnace controlled by a 400 ampere contactor, with regulation obtained and recorded by the use of thermo-couples and graphic charts, the annealing by hydrogen process is a concise layout of the annealing laboratory.

The lighting is unique and unusual to everyday wiring practice; direct type suspended by three-eighths messenger cable. Thin wall conduit and A. L. C. and A. L. A. swivel fixture unit condulets were used. Rigid support is secured by clamping the thin wall conduit to the messenger cable. Lighting panels are no-fuse breaker type, set at 15 amperes.

All power panels, end bushings and motor starting equipment are bonded, forming a continuous ground. A thorough mechanical and electrical job, done in a thorough and efficient manner by members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

C. FUERST,
In collaboration with H. SEIFERT and F. VIDOUREK.

L. U. NO. 658, SANTA FE, N. MEX.

Editor:

I have for the past six months been a member of this small but interesting local union, born and organized in 1931 by W. L. Ingram during the depths of the depression. Its charter has ever since been in good standing. These are all a fine bunch of union men. As you know, keeping charters going in 1931 and 1932 took quite some effort.

We have recently had an election and installation of officers. Ed Madden, a former old timer, was elected president; Louis Olivas, one of the charter members, was elected vice president; W. L. Strohecker, your scribe, one of its newest members by card, was elected recording and press secretary; George Bixby, another charter member, was elected financial secretary and treasurer;

Floyd Gossett was elected business manager. My recommendation of Floyd is that he is a good union man.

Eighty per cent of our residence work is of adobe construction. To a wireman who learned his in the frame and brick houses of the South, this adobe is different. Do you remember in the old knob and tube days when the straight claw carpenter's hammer was what the electricians called the knob buster? Well, I long ago threw away my knob buster, but since working in these parts have had to buy a new one. In fact, this is my third. We dig 'dobe with this in slots for channels and they are the best thing yet for slotting out channels.

Work at this time has not gotten over the winter slump and prospects are only medium, but we are going to look to the future with optimism.

I am enclosing (and I hope the editor publishes it) a clipping from our weekly newspaper, the New Mexico Sentinel, which runs a labor union page edited by a member of the State Federation, but this article was on the editorial page. It tells again of the coming back to this small tourist town of Mr. Collins. It also states in an interesting way what this paper thinks of him. I state again, I hope the editor publishes what our weekly newspaper thinks of Mr. Collins, brother-in-law of John L. Lewis, famous CIO'r.

"Tch, Tch, Mr. Collins

"We're all a'witter.

"And you'd be, too, if big, handsome, mustachioed C. D. Collins had just come to your town to organize every blessed one of you into that grand CIO.

"Smoky, burly, industrial Santa Fe was chosen by Mr. Collins for organization work that will extend into Arizona, Texas and Colorado (he just left Denver).

"And we don't much blame him for quitting that tourist resort to get among real, hard working, sweating people. His last residence in Denver was a spur of the moment thing anyway.

"It came about last fall when Mr. Collins was in Santa Fe to organize the statehouse workers. He had 'em just about signed up in the CIO when suddenly he applied for a permit to tote a weapon and failing the permit scurried to Denver.

"But that's all past now and everyone in the village is wringing his hands in anticipation of the labor giant's first results.

"Imagine if you can a parade led around and around the plaza by Witter Bynner flaunting a banner, 'To Hell With Editors,' and Haniel Long skipping by with a placard, 'Down with A. F. of L. Poets, Their Verse Don't Rhyme.' There would be the Chupadero Woodhaulers' platoon with the burros braying in chorus, 'Cedar for a dollar beats gas all holler—use it or freeze.'

"Watta parade! There would be John Sloan toting a banner etched in blood, Will Shuster dressed as Zozobra, Mabel Dodge Luhan mar shalling a division of salon sitters.

"Grimy painters, marching four abreast, would present an awe inspiring spectacle with their block long banner, 'It Ain't Art if It Ain't CIO.'

"Sweatiest and grimiest of the industrial minions would bring up the rear—the state house workers and lobby politicians.

"Even now we can hear their throaty chant:

"Tingley, Dempsey, Chavez and Miles,
Two per cent pilferers, look at the files;
Votes we get but we gotta have dough;
And helping us get it is CIO.'

"And that's only half of it, think of the thrilling strikes everywhere that CIO gets a charter. There'll be positively no end of fun.

and if you think chipper Mr. Collins can't put it over just glance at who he is: High Regal Regal Brother-in-Law of Double Ultimate John L. Lewis."

W. L. STROHECKER.

L. U. NO. 665, LANSING, MICH.

Editor:

Depression! Recession! What a job those two overworked words have on their hands! What a lot of territory they have to cover. Although it is easier on them of course hiking in relays the way they do instead of working alone. Old Man Depression drew the first hitch and proved himself quite competent to fill the job, even adding a few extra flourishes of his own in the overtime column. Understudy Recession took over where Depression left off and he could not honestly be called an apprentice. He is really going strong and seems to gain momentum as he swings in review before an audience of underfed kids and hopeless parents. That fellow is no slouch and is really a healthy sized chip off the old block. Noah Webster would have burned a lot of extra midnight oil in seeking a more concise definition of his brain children had he known just how important they were going to be in the twentieth century. In fact, if he had known the very, very important role they were destined to fill, he might just possibly have struck them both out entirely in favor of the one word,

"suppression," thereby saving himself two definitions, avoiding a lot of confusion and describing a modern product in a definite and understandable manner. By the way, perhaps we may be able to remember the one-hundredth anniversary of Mr. Webster's death by striking those two words out of the dictionary. It will be but five years from now.

Oh well, cheerio, boys! It certainly is very hard to be pessimistic on an early spring morning in Michigan when the sun starts to shine on both sides of the fence. You one-climate folks will just have to stretch your imagination because a Michigan spring morning is something you can't tell. You can only see, and feel and smell. You have a brand new fresh world to work on and with. Shake hands with King Winter, part his whiskers and give him a good-bye kiss, then go out and bury the coal shovel with satisfaction in a battle well fought. If our industrial leaders and industrial workers would inhale, absorb and soak up a goodly portion of that spring atmosphere they would soon be filled with a lot of that "I don't hate nobody" feeling. It is quite hard, though, to picture Mr. Sloan struggling through a barbed wire fence with a straggly bunch of violets and wind flowers in his hand, or skipping stones out across the river, and the view is a little hazy, too, of a line worker in an auto factory striking out across a newly plowed field with a hand corn planter glued to his toe. Them

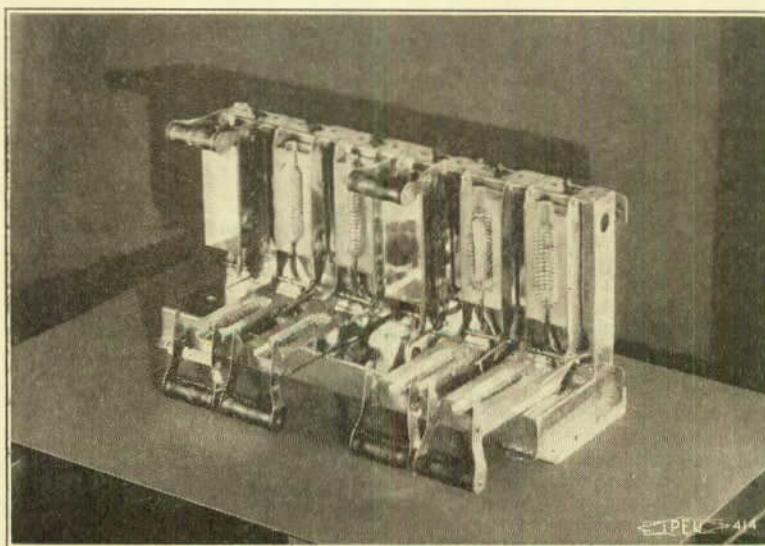
there things, Brother, is tonic and they could cure a multitude of ills.

After the last regular meeting of our local union a special meeting was held to consider the proposition of changing from a 40-hour week to a 32-hour week. This was to be considered as a temporary measure to help out some of the members on the unemployment list and to build up the hours of those members who were partly employed but getting in less than 32 hours a week. In short the idea was for a more equitable distribution among the members of the work on hand. Someone "Paul Revered" the most of the members out for the special and they came in droves from the far and remote stretches of the jurisdiction. Paul slipped somewhat, though, in his call to arms, for the pioneers came with their powder horns stuffed with "no" ballots and successfully defended the 40-hour fort by a two-thirds majority. The 30-hour week is just about as popular among most of the members now as the streamlined car was six years ago. But who now in 1938 wants to drive a car with a 1930 body? The standard of a 30-hour week is a little too much of a radical change yet. It is a little too new and previous but it is something that should be given a lot of thought and consideration.

Electricians are just human enough and aggressive enough so that they are putting up a winning fight to keep the birth rate of wire fixers well above the death rate. One exception occurs about a narrow back who years ago after receiving a particularly stiff assignment of boring holes with a corner brace exclaimed, "If I ever get married, and if I ever have a boy, and if he ever comes around and says, 'Dad, I want to be an electrician,' I shall knock him in the head right there." Life was lived to the end of the story and the narrow back did get married, and he did have a boy, and the boy graduated high in his class, and he has no skull fractures for he is not an electrician. But the prospect and probable necessity of a 30-hour week is still with us and should be given a lot of serious thought.

The letter dealing with the state electrical license law last month may have given some of the Brothers the impression that we are dead set against any form of state license. Such is not the case, for in our opinion a licensed electrical journeyman is a big step in the right direction. The foundation has been laid and as time goes on changes in the law will and must be made as the need becomes apparent.

A few of the amendments we would like to see incorporated in the present law, that we believe would be for the welfare and benefit of the trade and business are: First, a stated period of apprenticeship necessarily served under competent licensed journeymen before an applicant would become eligible to write an examination and apply for a license. A period of four years served as an electrician's helper has always been considered adequate in the majority of cases. This would successfully do away with code book electricians and would preserve the high standards of the electrical trade. Second, we believe a higher license fee for electrical contractors would do much to protect the business of the legitimate contractor who is a part of the social and business life of the community in which he operates. We suggest a primary fee of \$100 with a yearly renewal of \$25. This might not enrich the coffers of the state electrical administration as much as the present \$5 for a class two and \$25 for a class one annual license does, but it would surely be a just and equitable price to pay to maintain the high standard of the electrical trade and to keep the business of electricity and the safe guarding of life and property in competent, reliable hands. One more thing, to directly protect the third and probably



The above photograph is of a machine operated by electricity, invented by Brother Ed. Marquardt, of Local No. 8, Toledo, Ohio. The operation of this machine, which he calls a "waffle dog," is very simple. By inserting a pork sausage or frankfurter in the machine, as shown in the picture, closing the device and pouring batter in the orifice at the top, a very tasty eatable is the result. Instead of having a soggy mixture surrounding the meat portion you have a delectable waffle, which can be eaten by any one from the age of 2 to 102. The machine illustrated is a six-unit model which makes six waffles at one time, or it can be used to make one at a time as each unit is individually operated. This machine produces food products superior in every way to the old fashioned hot dog, and is very economical to operate.

Brother Marquardt conceived the idea for this machine during the recent depression when, like a majority of wiremen, he had more time on his hands than he knew what to do with. The machine, while patented, has not been put on the market, due to lack of finances. If any of the Brothers would be interested in this machine and have a little spare cash to invest they can get in touch with Brother Marquardt by writing him at the following address: Ed. Marquardt, c/o Local No. 8, 912 Adams St., Toledo, Ohio.

most important factor in the electrical industry, the customer, would be a \$10,000 bond furnished by the contracting party. There, Brothers, those are only three amendments and we have 44 to go. One Brother from L. U. No. 396, up in Boston, reports progress on an intended licensing law and we wish them success and hope they get a real and beneficial law.

Our local, under the competent leadership and sponsorship of our officers, has recently put into effect an accident and death benefit insurance that promises to be a fine and needed asset to all members of our local. This insurance was made effective long enough ago so that it benefited the family of one of our most faithful and active Brothers who passed away last month.

C. C. BROWNING.

L. U. NO. 728, FORT LAUDERDALE, FLA.

Editor:

Our friend, Bachie, failed to contribute in the April JOURNAL and I cannot account for it, I can't accuse him of being snow bound at this time of the year, so I think I will just accuse him of being down on the beach getting an eye full, and let it go at that; I know we will hear from that boy in the May JOURNAL.

Another thing that is bothering me is I want to know who that bozo is that is featured on the front cover of the April JOURNAL, I have an idea that I have seen that smiling mug of his before, and I claim it is the best front cover we have had in years. Some of us are down in the dumps in these hard times; the smile on this man's face seems to tell us, forget it, things will be better soon; so Mr. Editor, be a good sport and tell us who this smiling *lineman* is in your next issue.

While Brother O. B. Thomas, of Local No. B-1154, Santa Monica, Calif., is a little late in taking up my statement in the February JOURNAL, concerning California and Florida, fruit and climates, he takes it in the spirit in which it was meant by me. I am not a native of this state, Brother Thomas, and have done plenty of time in your state, but for the last 12 years or more I have been getting my coffee and cakes here. I get in plenty arguments here with the fruit growers when I try to tell them that the California navel orange is the finest orange on the market, but I still claim our grapefruit has a greater squirming ability than your brand. Another thing I have noticed this spring, our vegetable growing clover kickers are all buying new Fords (they may be on roller skates next spring). That is a sure sign that they must have had bad weather in California and South Texas and no frost in South Florida. I like your write-up on the Housing Act and the racket the material men use on it, they do the same on the labor if they can get away with it. It is time to try and get a clause in some of these bills to prohibit profiteering on government money.

At present we are having a little political contest on here, as a rule we have some hot elections down this way, but this one looks to me as if it would be extra hot, in fact it may set the Everglades on fire. The main fight seems to be in our U. S. Senatorial race. The issue seems to be between our present Senator, Claude Pepper, our former governor, who was a good governor for himself, Dave Sholtz and his friends, and our little "yes man," Mark Wilcox, who has voted against every bit of veteran or labor legislation as a member of Congress from this district the past two terms, and at present has the gall to solicit the support of the veteran and union labor.

When such men as Senator McAdoo, William Green, our own Dan Tracy, besides 21 labor organizations, endorse Senator Pepper for re-election he must be the right man. And when the smoke clears after election you will find labor's friend, Senator Claude Pepper, still in his seat in the U. S. Senate. There has been a great deal of mud slinging on the part of Sholtz and Wilcox, charges made against Pepper that were investigated and proven false, but the greatest scoop was made by our own union paper, Labor, from Washington, D. C. Labor printed a special edition of that paper at their own expense and shipped them to the labor organizations in this state, postpaid by the ton. The different locals have seen to it that they were broadcast over the entire state, and if the opponents of Senator Pepper can discount the facts published in this special edition I will say they are good politicians, and that we are a dumb bunch of voters.

Brother Mattox, I am sorry you have such a short arm and cannot reach down here for a hand shake, as it would be very agreeable to me. However, when I get gasoline money enough I will try to shorten the distance and drop in for a powwow. You will note that in my letter to the JOURNAL of February, I covered your latest International Representative trouble in wanting a convention in order to pick a few representatives who could get the idea out of their heads that we are working for them instead of them working for us. Our constitution needs revising to get away from some of the laws as laid down by former President Broach, and while I never expect to have an old age pension, I think the age limit should be lowered at least five years, even if we must have a raise in dues to cover the difference. The sooner the small locals (who are the backbone of the I. B. E. W.) put up a big howl through our JOURNAL for a convention, the sooner we will have one, and I still claim, it is time for a convention.

Before closing I will say in the line of work in South Florida, the boys are still fishing, and growling, but we are in hopes that the recession won't last much longer.

J. H. G.

L. U. NO. 738, MARSHALL, TEXAS

Editor:

Well, here is the month of May and everybody is feeling just fine down here, or at least they should be. After traveling down the old dusty road for the past year, we have just received a new contract signed by the Southwestern Gas and Electric Company. This is our second contract, and this time we have added another local union, L. U. No. 386, of Texarkana, Ark.-Texas.

Now that we cover the most of the company properties, maybe next year we can really go places. We hand the organizing of this local to our International Representatives O. A. Walker and C. R. Carle, and our business manager, Brother P. J. Trantham, for they have really added some fertile land to our farm.

Now getting back to our new contract, the wages were not touched because of the present business conditions, but we sure did work on those working conditions. Here I will have to hand it to the negotiation committee, for they did a swell job. You know it is a hard job just to sit down for a week, besides having to argue across the table, and get what you want from the other man, who knows you are about to trade him a jay bird for a turkey, so there you are. On the committee were Brothers Harman, Fort and Horn, of L. U. No. 329, of Shreveport, La.; Brothers Smith, Bayett and McClinton, of L. U. No. 738, and

Brothers Lanier and Farnam, of L. U. No. 386, of Texarkana, Ark.-Texas. There were also our International Representatives O. A. Walker and C. R. Carle, and our business manager, Brother P. J. Trantham.

As saying before, there were not enough changes in the contract to discuss fully, but I do believe we have gained the confidence of the company. At least they have stated in the new contract that they will favor the union man, and anything said against the union man is not through the will of the company.

Well, maybe when the fellows on the outside of the fence can see this statement they will see what union labor means to them. At least I hope so, although I do believe we will get a few callers for a ticket to ride the train, for they have been riding free for a year now.

This is about all I can think of about the new contract, but I will not forget to thank L. U. No. 324, of Longview, Texas, for their help.

RED BARBER.

L. U. NO. 757, JOLIET, ILL.

WHICH ARE YOU?

Are you an active member, the kind that would be missed,
Or are you just contented that your name is on the list?
Do you attend the meetings, and mingle with the flock,
Or do you stay at home and criticize and knock?
Do you take an active part to help the work along,
Or are you satisfied to be the kind that "just belong"?
Do you ever go to visit a member who is sick,
Or leave the work to just a few and talk about the clique?
There's quite a program scheduled that I'm sure you've heard about,
And we'll appreciate it if you, too, will come and help us out.
So come to the meetings often and help with hand and heart.
Don't be just a member, but take an active part.
Think this over, member; you know right from wrong.
Are you an active member, or do you just belong? MORTIMER TAYLOR.

L. U. NO. B-763, OMAHA, NEBR.

Editor:

Well, here we are again, with April in its dying moments and May staring us in the face, with its sunshine, flowers, weenie roasts and bugs. But in the spring the "wire-pullers'" and "stick-monkeys'" thoughts lightly turn to that effervescent result of marriage between barley and yeast. So bury your nose deep in that beaker of suds, my friends, for soon (so Big Business tells us) labor will have caused the bankruptcy of everything and the buffalo, Indians, bears and deer will again roam freely over a newly-grown wilderness. We thought of mentioning the skunks, but it is our contention they practically own the country now.

Our local seems to be suffering from an over-dose of spring fever but as we have an interesting speaker on deck for our May meeting I am hoping we shall have to hang the overflow on nails around the walls. The old complaint is still very prevalent and has been diagnosed by "Ol' Doc. N. E. Ma" as back-due-it-is, a very serious complaint, requiring large injections of unionism fluid to save the patient's life. No union can exist without prompt payment, fellows; let's get

up to date and stay that way. If your local is your oasis, remember an oasis is kept green by the dews (dues).

Have been reading an article as to how the C. I. O. is building its potential membership during the slight (?) recession we are now experiencing, and it's a honey and well worth copying, even though we didn't happen to think of it first. Every unemployed man is invited (maybe I should have said urged) to join the unemployed council of the C. I. O., and pay no dues, but is promised help—and gets it—in obtaining a place on the relief rolls, with the understanding that he help get all other unemployed men to join the C. I. O. And, boys, what a build up that is for the days when this prosperity detour is behind us! Simple, but effective, eh, what? Business agents, take notice!

A. J. DeVoe, one of our garage mystics, pardon me, mechanics, has had the misfortune to acquire himself quite a thriving colony of those little playmates that cause blood-poisoning and has been sequestered at home for some time. Hope to see you peeking out from under one of those puddle-jumpers in the near future, Joe.

How many of you chaps wrote Congressman Emanuel Celler in an endeavor to have the Wagner-Healey Bill expedited through the House judiciary subcommittee before the lobbyists got in their death blows? And by you chaps, I don't mean just L. U. No. B-763, I mean all of you. Boys, if that bill gets through that committee and is passed there is going to be a lot of heart-sick employers who have been defying the National Labor Relations Board. Get busy on this, everybody, and shove her through in a regular avalanche of letters. Many of our boys have already written and there are going to be more. And another thing, How many of you fellows have waked up to the fact that the greatest effort of all time is being made to amend the Wagner Labor Act? Better get busy on that, too, for if they ever start amending it, that law will be about as much use to labor as a full dress suit.

And I am going on witness, right here and now in stating that if it hadn't been for the NLRB several of our fellows would have regretted exceedingly the day they joined the I. B. E. W. Personally, I think all this criticism of the labor board by organized labor should be stopped instantly, if not sooner, for every article of criticism is being very carefully saved by those who wish to smash both the unions and the Wagner Act, and don't ever worry that it won't be used when the psychological moment arrives when it will do the greatest damage. And the field representative who handled our case, Mr. Robert Davies, is one of the finest gentlemen I have ever met.

At our next meeting we are hoping to set the scene for annexing the women into an auxiliary and I sincerely hope we can obtain their wholehearted support, for when they get mad enough, they really put things over in grand style. If I had the necessary filthy lucre I would buy several copies of "The Labor Spy Racket" and "Twenty Years a Labor Spy by GT-99," and let them hold book reviews on these two interesting disclosures of what goes on behind the scenes of wrecked unions, bloody strikes, discharged men, etc., and from then on we could be assured of the good wives' help.

Really got some interesting reading out of



Worker: Some day, Mr. Management, we are going to take down that wall you put up.

the different locals' reports for last month and if the boys keep up the good work our JOURNAL will be in greater demand than the line of sex trash now being displayed on all news-stands for the education and enlightenment of the high schoolers and bald-heads.

Several more of our fellows have been forced to leave the "White Spot" in search of something to do that will allow them to munch something more substantial than an advertising campaign. The company's new South Omaha plant is now well along with some of Ed Hassell's L. U. No. 22 boys wrestling on the inside and "Specialist" Frank Arnould, of our own ranks, weaving intricate designs on the backs of the panels; John Sowton, of Denmark, Camp Perry and Eighty-fifth and Cuming, playing hide-and-seek in those cute little terminal boxes on the substation end; while Jimmie Sullivan delves deep into the bowels of the Armour plant and chins himself on one and one-fourth rack and four-inch conduit. And as this thing continues to grow by leaps and bounds, we shall entertain a motion to adjourn and get ourselves a brimming cup of—water.

THE RAMBLIN' KID.

L. U. NO. 773, WINDSOR, ONT.

Editor:

In his letter in the April, 1938, number of the JOURNAL, Brother Kelly, of Local Union No. 339, Fort William and Port Arthur, Ont., takes me a little to task for having in my letter of September, 1937, offered some criticism of the Hepburn government. He seems to think the Hepburn Liberal regime above criticism simply because we, the majority, have invested in them the authority to govern us. Yes, but not to misgovern us, and that is just what this government has been and is now doing, as witness the following specific acts of misgovernment:

(1) Hepburn stood by and allowed the Sarnia strike to be crushed by thugs acting suspiciously as if organized and inspired by employer interests. No adequate government investigation or punishment of those taking the law into their own hands took place, as would certainly have been if it had been the strikers who made the attack.

(2) Hepburn's unwarranted and provocative treatment of the law-abiding Oshawa strikers, even going to the length of calling in the federal armed forces and finally, not satisfied with this, creating the Gilbert and

Sullivan 400 Hepburn Hussars, drilling, clothing and equipping them in order to overcome the strikers and assist their employers, the General Motors Corporation.

(3) Hepburn's threat to apply restrictive legislation to trade union organization and activity.

(4) Hepburn's new-found friendship with the reactionary Premier Duplessis, of Quebec, he of the "padlock" law and of the recent legislation for incorporation of trade unions. Hepburn and Duplessis have within the last few days been reported in the press as having in Toronto their fourth conference. A friendship that bodes ill to trade unions, liberty and democracy in this province.

(5) Hepburn's attempt to sell out our great publicly owned provincial hydro electric system.

(6) Hepburn's recent "sell out" to the insurance companies when he pressed legislation denying to widows, children and others the right to claim damages in fatal accident cases "for lost expectation of life," a principle of law which exists in Great Britain and in other Canadian provinces.

(7) Hepburn's consistent encouragement and support of the liquor business, resulting in increased sales and consumption, resultant increase in automobile accidents, etc.

(8) Hepburn's further consistent action in advocating the establishment of public sweepstakes, and all for the good of our hospitals, which receive only \$16 out of \$100 spent by the public for tickets!

Brother Kelly, is this government or misgovernment? I leave it to our neutral readers to judge.

Then, you state my letter quoted "Pravda," but you failed to tell your readers, as I did, that the Pravda quotation was taken from the September number of "Current History." Surely, I was entitled to have that badge of respectability. But even if not, surely the subject matter of the quotation, even coming from Pravda, was itself worth wide public attention. It was a comparison of the constructive Russian North Pole air expedition with the destructive bombing by German bombers of women and children in the peaceful and defenseless cities of Spain.

Then Brother Kelly goes on to make the astonishing statement that "communism and fascism are today on a par and are to be treated by all sane thinking people as a social disease." I venture to say few students of communism and fascism would agree with Brother Kelly. Fascism seeks a return to the Middle Ages, in its philosophy of war; in its attitude to trade unions and co-operatives; in its cruel racial prejudices it gobble up its smaller and weaker neighbors.

Communism, on the contrary, seeks peace; it encourages a trade union development and co-operatives; it seeks to bring about a classless society, based upon a more equitable distribution of wealth; it undertakes the herculean task of raising the standard of living of the whole people; it is devoted to the rapid education of its people; no government in the world looks better after its mothers and children, and it does not tolerate racial prejudice. For these reasons Sydney and Beatrice Webb, than whom trade unionists have never had more understanding friends, and whose "History of Trade Unionism" in Great Britain is still the recognized classic, speak of the Russian ex-

periment as a "new civilization"; for these reasons also no trade unionist should ever make the mistake of asserting that fascism and communism are "on a par." This is not to deny that communism is still characterized by shadows of restrained liberty and harsh treatment of opposition elements, but one will probably be safer to apply to Russia the same judgment Carlyle applied to the "terror" which characterized the French Revolution. He suggests that the reign of terror "was not all the phenomenon; nay, more properly, that was not the phenomenon at all, but rather was the shadow of it, the negative part of it." "When history ceases to shriek" and arrives at a true valuation of what is happening in Russia, present shadows will have receded into comparative unimportance, and the permanent and true values which are characterizing the rapid awakening of the great Slavonic people will prove to be the true phenomenon of this period.

W. J. COLSON.

L. U. NO. 780, COLUMBUS, GA.

Editor:

I am going to start something that we have tried to get every man in the local to do. I have been reading the JOURNAL for a few months and like to read it and like to read what other unions have to say.

We are getting along fine, although we are not an old local. We are young but hope to keep it together so that some day it will be old.

Local Union No. 790, of Jacksonville, Texas, wanted to know how to get their members to attend their meetings. It is a hard job, but will tell them what we do the day of the meeting that night, we put out signs with "Meeting Tonight" on them, which has helped some in our last two meetings.

We had a special meeting with the service men and are trying to get them in our local, but something seems to hold them out.

The officers of Local Union No. 780 are as follows: President, W. F. Hardin; vice president, James Walker; recording secretary, A. H. McMichael; financial secretary, H. G. Davis; treasurer, L. P. Moore. These fellows look out for Local Union No. 780.

We have about 100 members in our local now. We hope to have more soon. We sometimes wonder how all the other locals are coming on in Georgia that are working for the Georgia Power Company. We are glad to know that the men that work for Georgia Power & Light Co. have decided to get in I. B. E. W. because we tie in with them at Barneyville and hope to see some of Local Union No. 511 members in Columbus sometime. We meet on the first and third Fridays in each month.

We just lost a few men the first of January, but think they will be back at work before long, as things pick up. This is my first time to do writing, so don't make fun of this—please.

"FAT."

L. U. NO. B-941, WINCHESTER, KY.

Editor:

Prior to the adoption of the Wagner National Labor Relations Act the Kentucky Utilities Co. and the Kentucky Power and Light Co. had no system of wages or classification throughout their properties and as a consequence wages varied at their will in different divisions. They didn't even have a company union or any sort of system.

Since then, the I. B. E. W. organizer, Brother Wilson, came to our rescue with the invitation to form a union and become members and Brothers to the rest of the great organization.

Brother Wilson started his work in the northern division last September and a

number of the fellows took active interest, some being scared out by what the company considered a company policy, given to each employee in the form of a letter covering what they called a company policy which was fair so far as it went, and was to create interest for the formation of a company union or as much so as legally possible. Some foremen talked company union, but after quite a bit of plugging and discouraging moves we gained enough to get our charter and with the continuation of the fight and perseverance and endurance we have quietly moved along and gained our percentage.

In the last week Brother W. K. Wall, our present organizer and adviser, has arranged a meeting at Lexington for our brother unions in the properties, and with a large delegation from four divisions, formulated a good contract which, when approved by our International President Tracy, will be presented for negotiation with the assistance of our able vice president, Brother Bennett, and a committee appointed to negotiate with our company president, Mr. R. M. Watt.

In our Local No. B-941 we owe a lot to our ever-ready and insistent president, Brother V. D. McGoldue, who has formerly been a card man in Local Union No. 83. With the help of our much liked organizer, W. K. Wall, and a president who won't quit and other able and proficient officials and members we have gained quite a lot. We are still carrying on and hope to gain our first contract within the next few weeks, which we will long remember as a date of history for ourselves and also for our company.

Since this is the first time this Local

No. B-941 has been in the magazine, for the reason that most all members have been working hard to get a contract prepared, we hope all will see our strides and through our paper will talk soon again, as we feel like in a few weeks we will have plenty to rejoice over.

E. E. ESTILL.

L. U. NO. B-957, CAMDEN, N. J.

Editor:

Greetings to our new Camden Brothers and Sisters of Local No. B-987, at Radio Condenser Company; thanks for your promise of co-operation, we will certainly help you, whenever possible.

Thanks to our fellow R. C. A. workers in the Indianapolis plant, Local No. B-1048, for your reply to our greetings and for the copy of your fine paper. Some day we hope to return the same. Let us hear from you often.

News from P. D. 58

Bessie Shivers, from Maine Team, Moose Bowling Alleys, is the proud owner of her bowling ring, 219 score for her single game. Nice going, we are proud of you!

Nellie Conaghy, fourth floor, P. D. 58, received her ring also for bowling. Hats off to Nellie!

Dorothy Fletcher, from shipping department, is on the missing list. Know you are missed, Dot. Dot has taken part in all the outstanding events, her untiring efforts are not to be forgotten. Good luck to you!

Our secretary for Intercollegiate League, Esther Kiefer, we understand has an average 147.4. Nice work, Esther; keep up the good work!

Hats off to Princeton Team. The I. B. E. W. girls made a fine showing and we're certainly proud of you. We wish you lots of luck for the second half of the bowling league. Sarah MacNeil, Mildred Peirson, Rebecca Jones and Mary Occhuzioare on the team winning first half.

Kitty Ryan is wearing a smile that just won't come off. Her engagement to Richard Forlorn of the same department has been announced. The evidence is showing because Kitty wore in a beautiful diamond ring. Good luck to both of you!

Best wishes and a speedy recuperation for Lillian Beardsworth, who has been on our sick list. We missed her doing the Big Apple at the last good will party.

It was with deep sorrow we learned of the passing away of Sarah MacNeil's mother. We can only offer our deepest condolence.

Thelma and Alice, we missed you a lot. May the ban be lifted soon.

Alma Shruffer looks very cute in the new basketball suit. Alma goes for bugs in a very big way we have noticed. And we know she enjoys luncheon with Dick.

Dorothy Bonn keeps hoping for June. Let us in on it, Dot.

Margaret Bell tells us she makes fine sandwiches. Spring or anytime, Margie, set the evening and we will be there.

Mary De Shaves, we are proud of your A. A. activities. Mary's big moment is her basketball. Mary also has a championship to her credit. Rebecca Jones was seen at Radio City recently. Did you enjoy the show? And by the way how is Westville these days?

Lillian Holmes and Mabel Cuddy seemed to be having a swell time at the party. Party held by 32 Department on Friday evening, February 11, was a huge success. There were about 60 present. It was held at the Rustic Tavern on the Marlton Pike. After the banquet there was dancing and the waitresses took the crowd over with their singing. The refreshments seemed to go to the hearts of all who were served during the evening and at the wee small hours the guests were on their way home, tired, but looking forward to



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We want you to have the JOURNAL!

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When you move notify us of the change of residence at once.

We do the rest.

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

1200 15th St., N. W.

Washington, D. C.

the next date set for another party. Anyone desiring to share our next party with us can secure tickets from anyone working in Departments 32A and 32B. We will be seeing you, I hope, I hope, I hope.

CHARLES ROBINS.

L. U. NO. B-1030, HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA

Editor:

Greetings, Brothers, from Local Union No. B-1030. I really intended to drop a line before this, only kept putting it off from time to time in the hope that some other of our members with a writing mood would contribute to that section of the WORKER which we all like to read, for it brings us all together in one big family, and not the "O. B. U." either.

We had our first social gathering this week by way of a party held in the Labor Temple, and Brother Mason sure tripped the "light fantastic," and Brothers Worth and Fraser just don't like beer, there's too much froth on it.

After the tremendous wave of organization which swept the continent a year ago, we are now having a reactionary wave and in spite of the Trade Union Act which was passed at that time, the workers throughout the province don't seem to take advantage of the hard work and self sacrifice the other fellow made in order to protect our interests and promote our welfare. This legislation is the finest of its kind ever enacted in the Dominion of Canada, and for the reason that it was drafted by professional men, it has its loopholes, and after all we all have to eat together.

This year our local council did not get any amendments to the above act, due in my mind to the manner in which locals with federal charters negotiated, and we all know how necessary are the good graces of our International Officers.

Thanks to Delegate Healey, of the Bricklayers, for his presentation on the amendments to the Compensation Act, knocking out the appeal on questions of fact.

Thanks to the president of the council, George Smith, for his presentation against the dollar down, dollar a week shark—two victories.

We wish to thank Brothers Ingles and Brodrick for their kind assistance and determination. They have already done for us what nobody has done before, and I don't believe any other organization in Canada received so much concession the first click.

Too bad that in some quarters workers are slow to recognize collective bargaining as a medium of exchange between the worker and the boss where they can fight the good fight and fight it clean. Small wonder they don't realize the hardship and sacrifice the pioneers had to undergo to pave the way for us and the ultimate possibilities which it is possible for us to achieve.

Keep on fighting as the employer does, and doesn't he make a good job of it?

JOSEPH P. SULLIVAN.

L. U. NO. 1036, JACKSON, MICH.

Editor:

Local No. 1036 decided that they should have a press secretary, so here goes.

Brother Elmer Thrun resigned as business manager February 1, 1938, and Brother Jim Maginnis was elected to finish his term. The boys were very well satisfied with the way things are turning out. In the two months that Maginnis has officiated as business manager he has signed up four contractors and has put most of the Brothers back at work.

We have not lowered our scale during this recession but have had to fight hard to keep it as it is now.

I am glad to see articles from the new locals in the WORKER. L. U. No. 1036 is not a new local but has taken on new spirit.

The auxiliary articles in the JOURNAL are interesting and I might add that the Brothers should encourage the auxiliaries more. After all, the women do about 90 per cent of the spending of our money.

WALTER GARDNER.

L. U. NO. B-1061, CINCINNATI, OHIO

Celebrates First Anniversary

Editor:

A rip roaring good time was had by all who attended the First Anniversary Celebration dance, held in the Topper Ballroom at Music Hall, April 22.

More than 2,500 enthusiastic members, their families and friends, were thrilled by Art Morgan's orchestra in the spacious ballroom. Good feeling and hilarity were at their peak during the entire evening. Dancing continued until the wee small hours, and a splendid floor show by Harry Rosedale was enjoyed by all.

This affair has marked a milestone of harmony and close co-operation between employer and employee. In our estimation there has never been a more sincere understanding between two parties of a contract than there is between the Crosley Radio Corporation and Local No. B-1061, of the I. B. E. W.

We are happy to report a renewal of the contract for the coming year and everyone is looking forward to a successful season in both radio and refrigeration. We feel sure production will increase to the extent whereby the majority of our members will be back on the job in the very near future.

MICKEY HARRIS.

L. U. NO. B-1098, PAWTUCKET, R. I.

Editor:

At our February meeting it was voted that Local No. B-1098 of the Collyer Insulated Wire Company should do something to aid a deserving member who was ill. A committee was named to arrange a benefit and it decided on a "mystery ride."

The ride was held Friday night, April 22, 1938, and was a great success both socially and financially. About 250 tickets were sold in advance and on the appointed night we all met at a pre-arranged place. Then we left at once in cars, following the first or "lead" car, for the chosen place, the members of the committee being the only ones who knew the final destination. After a short ride we arrived at a hall, where dancing, music and refreshments were enjoyed by all. The cost to each individual member was small, and yet the profits from the party amounted to quite a substantial sum, and were a real help to the sick Brother, to whom they were given.

The success of the party speaks for itself when I say we are planning another one to take place about May 20.

We have found in Local No. B-1098 that social activities have a great influence in promoting good fellowship among the members, and are planning such activities as a soft ball team, an outing and a moonlight sail for the summer months.

GEORGE SCHAEFFER.

L. U. NO. B-1154, SANTA MONICA, CALIF.

Editor:

After reading some of the interesting columns of the April issue, I guess it is about time that I give Edith and Doris a little more in print to worry about. I also notice a number of new scribes in the field, and at this time I think it is quite in order to compliment the Editor and publishers of the WORKER on the new dress of the magazine the past few issues. Without a doubt I think that the Journal of Elec-

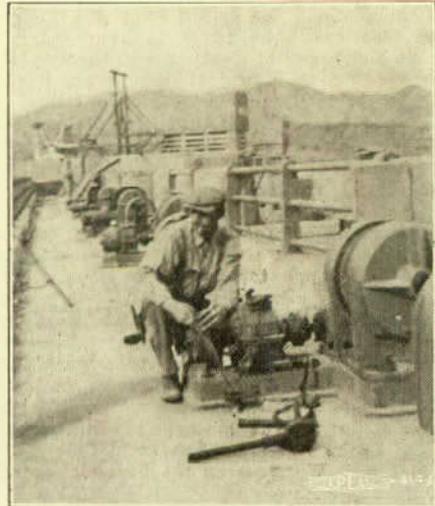
(Continued on page 270)

Building the Great West With L. U. No. B-569

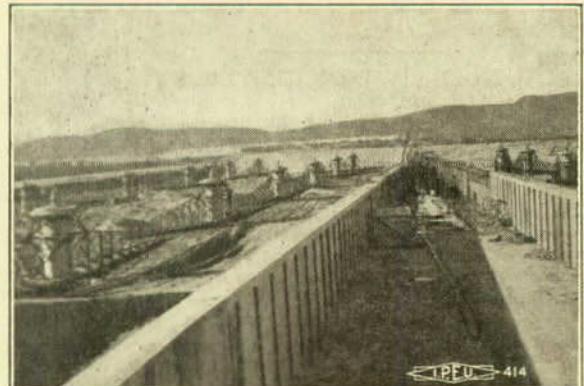
(These pictures of the Imperial Dam were taken by a member of L. U. No. B-569, San Diego.)



Some of the crew with Vice President Milne at the shop, Imperial Dam.



A member of L. U. No. B-569 and part of motors on top of gate structure.



Showing a few of the 72 moving scarifiers in the Desilting Basin.

Co-operating Manufacturers

Gratifying response to idea of unity and co-operation in the electrical industry is revealed. New manufacturers are being added to the list.

The following are new:

KOLTON ELECTRIC MANUFACTURING CO., Newark, N. J.

BISHOP WIRE AND CABLE CORPORATION, 420 East 25th St., New York City.

NATIONAL TRANSFORMER COMPANY, 200 Central Ave., Jersey City, N. J.

BUTLER-KOHAUS, INC., 2328 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

METAL CRAFT STUDIO, 623 Bloomfield Ave., Bloomfield, N. J.

LIGHTING STUDIOS, INC., 6 Atlantic St., Newark, N. J.

JAERHNIG LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., INC., 221-223 13th Ave., Newark, N. J.

ORANGE LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., 69 Hoyt St., Newark, N. J.

THE COMPLETE LIST IS AS FOLLOWS:

Complete List

CONDUIT AND FITTINGS

ARROW CONDUIT & FITTINGS CORP., 419 Lafayette St., New York City.

TAPLET MFG. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

ENAMELED METALS CO., Etna, Pa.

NATIONAL ENAMELING & MFG. CO., Etna, Pa.

SIMPLER ELECTRIC CO., 5100 North Ravenwood Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

STEEL CITY ELECTRIC CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

STEELDUCT CO., Youngstown, Ohio.

BRIDGEPORT SWITCH CO., Bridgeport, Conn.

NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.

THOMAS & BETTS CO., Elizabeth, N. J.

WIESMANN FITTING CO., Ambridge, Pa.

SWITCHBOARDS, PANEL BOARDS AND ENCLOSED SWITCHES

AUTOMATIC SWITCH CO., 154 Grand St., New York City.

COLE ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 4300 Crescent St., Long Island City, N. Y.

EMPIRE SWITCHBOARD CO., 810 4th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

I. T. FRIEDMAN CO., 53 Mercer St., New York City.

FEDERAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 14 Ave. L, Newark, N. J.

LEXINGTON ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 103 Park Ave., New York City.

METROPOLITAN ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 14th St. & East Ave., Long Island City, N. Y.

ROYAL SWITCHBOARD CO., 130 West 3rd St., New York City.

WILLIAM WURDACK ELECTRIC MFG. CO., St. Louis, Mo.

J. P. MANYPENNY, Philadelphia, Pa.

STANDARD SWITCHBOARD CO., 134 Noll St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

COMMERCIAL CONTROL & DEVICE CORP., 45 Roebling St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PENN ELECTRICAL COMPANY, Irwin, Pa.

UNIVERSAL SWITCHBOARD CORP., 15 North 11th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SWITCHBOARD APP. CO., 2305 W. Erie St., Chicago.

HUBERTZ-ROHS, 408 South Hoyne Ave., Chicago.

BRENK ELECTRIC CO., 549 Fulton St., Chicago.

CHICAGO SWITCHBOARD MFG. CO., 426 S. Clinton St., Chicago.

PEERLESS ELECTRIC MFG. CO., INC., Philadelphia, Pa.

KOLTON ELECTRIC MANUFACTURING CO., Newark, N. J.

CREGIER ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 609 W. Lake St., Chicago.

ELECTRIC STEEL BOX & MFG. CO., 500 S. Throop St., Chicago.

REUBEN A. ERICKSON, 3645 Elston Ave., Chicago.

HUB ELECTRIC CORP., 2219-29 West Grand Ave., Chicago.

MAJOR EQUIPMENT CO., 4603 Fullerton Ave., Chicago.

GUS BERTHOLD ELECTRIC CO., 551 W. Monroe St., Chicago.

MARQUETTE ELECTRIC CO., 311 N. Des Plaines St., Chicago.

C. J. PETERSON & CO., 725 W. Fulton St., Chicago.

FRANK ADAM ELECTRIC CO., St. Louis, Mo.

THE PRINGLE ELECTRIC MFG. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

ELECTRIC SIGNAL APPARATUS, TELEPHONES AND TELEPHONE SUPPLIES

AUTH ELECTRICAL SPECIALTY CO., INC., 422 East 53rd St., New York City.

ACME FIRE ALARM CO., 36 West 16th St., New York City.

L. J. LOEFFLER, 351-3 West 41st St., New York City.

AUTOMATIC ELECTRIC CO., 1001 W. Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.

STANLEY & PATTERSON COMPANY, 150 Varick St., New York City.

WIRE, CABLE AND CONDUIT

CIRCLE WIRE & CABLE CORP., Woodward and Flushing Aves., Brooklyn.

STANDARD ELECTRIC EQUIPMENT CORP., 3030 Northern Blvd., Long Island City, N. Y.

CRESCENT INSULATED WIRE & CABLE CO., Trenton, N. J.

TRIANGLE CONDUIT & CABLE CO., INC., Dry Harbor Rd. and Cooper Ave., Brooklyn.

COLUMBIA CABLE & ELECTRIC COMPANY, Thompson Ave., Long Island City.

BISHOP WIRE AND CABLE CORPORATION, 420 East 25th St., New York City.

HABIRSHAW CABLE & WIRE CO., Yonkers, N. Y.

COLLYER INSULATED WIRE CO., Pawtucket and Central Falls, R. I.

EASTERN INSULATED WIRE & CABLE CO., Conshohocken, Pa.



WIRE, CABLE AND CONDUIT

EASTERN TUBE & TOOL COMPANY, INC., 594 Johnson Ave., Brooklyn.

TRIANGLE CONDUIT & CABLE CO., Wheeling, W. Va.

ACORN INSULATED WIRE CO., 225 King St., Brooklyn.

GENERAL CABLE CORP., Pawtucket, R. I.

MISSOURI STEEL & WIRE COMPANY, 1406 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

GARLAND MANUFACTURING CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

WALKER BROTHERS, Conshohocken, Pa.

ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Pawtucket, R. I.

ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.

PROVIDENCE INSULATED WIRE CO., Providence, R. I.

NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.

PARANITE WIRE & CABLE CORPORATION, Jonesboro, Ind.

ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Marion, Ind.

HAZARD INSULATED WIRE WORKS DIVISION of the OKONITE COMPANY, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

GENERAL CABLE CORPORATION, Bayonne, N. J.

OUTLET BOXES

KNIGHT ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS CO., 1357-61 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn.

TAPLET MFG. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.

STANDARD ELEC. EQUIPMENT CORP., Long Island City, N. Y.

JEFFERSON ELECTRIC CO., Bellwood, Ill.

ARROW CONDUIT & FITTINGS CORP., 419 Lafayette St., New York City.

STEEL CITY ELECTRIC CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

WIRING DEVICES

UNITED STATES ELECTRIC MFG. CORP., New York City.

LUMINOUS TUBE TRANSFORMERS

RED ARROW ELECTRIC CORPORATION, 100 Colt St., Irvington, N. J.

FRANCE MFG. COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.

LIGHTING FIXTURES AND LIGHTING EQUIPMENT

KLEMM REFLECTOR CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

VOIGT COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa.

ALLIED CRAFTS CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

MURLIN MFG. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

ARTCRAFT MFG. CO., INC., Philadelphia, Pa.

STEINMETZ MFG. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

CHAS. W. FLOOD, JR., CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

GROSS CHANDLER CO., 2036 Delmar St., St. Louis, Mo.

LOUIS BALDINGER & SONS, INC., 59 Harrison Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

HUB ELECTRIC CORP., 2219-29 West Grand Ave., Chicago.

RADIANT LAMP CORP., 25 Lexington St., Newark, N. J.

BAYLEY & SONS, INC., 105 Vandever St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

EDW. F. CALDWELL & CO., INC., 38 West 15th St., New York City.

CASSIDY CO., INC., 36th St. and 43rd Ave., Long Island City.

COLUMBIA - LIGHTCRAFT CORP., 102 Wooster St., New York City.

THOMAS A. CONLON, 60 West 15th St., New York City.

M. EISENBERG & SON, INC., 224 Centre St., New York City.

FERRO ART CO., INC., 406 West 31st St., New York City.

FRINK-STERLING BRONZE CORP., 23-10 Bridge Plaza S., Long Island City.

A. WARD HENDRICKSON & CO., INC., 337 Adams St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MOE BROTHERS MFG. CO., Milwaukee, Wis.

GEZELSCHAP & SONS, Milwaukee, Wis.

RAMBUSCH DEC. CO., 332 East 48th St., New York City.

FERD RATH, INC., 335 East 46th St., New York City.

SHAPIRO & ARONSON, INC., 20 Warren St., New York City.

MITCHELL-VANCE CO., 20 Warren St., New York City.

THE SIMES CO., INC., 22 West 15th St., New York City.

G. E. WALTER & SONS, 511 East 72nd St., New York City.

WARMAN & COOK, INC., 205 East 12th St., New York City.

CHAS. J. WEINSTEIN & CO., INC., 2 West 47th St., New York City.

LINCOLN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 2630 Erskine St., Detroit, Mich.

EDWIN F. GUTH CO., St. Louis, Mo.

MOE-BRIDGES CORP. and the ELECTRIC SPRAYIT CO., Milwaukee, Wis.

NATIONAL TRANSFORMER COMPANY, 200 Central Ave., Jersey City, N. J.

BUTLER-KOHAUS, INC., 2328 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

METAL CRAFT STUDIO, 623 Bloomfield Ave., Bloomfield, N. J.

LIGHTING STUDIOS, INC., 6 Atlantic St., Newark, N. J.

JAETHNIG LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., INC., 221-223 13th Ave., Newark, N. J.

ORANGE LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., 69 Hoyt St., Newark, N. J.

MISSOURI STEEL AND WIRE CO., 1406 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

DAY-BRITE REFLECTOR CO., 5401 Bulwer, St. Louis, Mo.



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RADIO MANUFACTURING

AIR KING PRODUCTS, Hooper St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

AMPLEX RADIO, 240 W. 23rd St., New York City.

ANSLEY, 240 W. 23rd St., New York City.

DAVID BOGEN, 663 Broadway, New York City.

DE WALD, 508 6th Ave., New York City.

UNITED SCIENTIFIC LABORATORIES, 508 6th Ave., New York City.

PIERCE ARROW RADIO, 508 6th Ave., New York City.

FADA RADIO AND ELECTRIC, 3020 Thompson Ave., Long Island City.

REMLER COMPANY, LTD., San Francisco, Calif.

AUTOMATIC WINDING CO., INC., 900 Passaic Ave., East Newark, N. J.

FERGUSON, 745 Broadway, New York City.

GAROD RADIO, 115 4th Ave., New York City.

ESPEY RADIO, 115 4th Ave., New York City.

INSULINE CORP. OF AMERICA, 25 Park Place, New York City.

LUXOR RADIO, 521 W. 23rd St., New York City.

REGEL RADIO, 14 E. 17th St., New York City.

TRANSFORMER CORP. OF AMERICA, 69 Wooster St., New York City.

TODD PRODUCTS, 179 Wooster St., New York City.

PILOT RADIO CORP., 37-06 36th St., Long Island City, N. Y.

DETROLA RADIO AND TELEVISION CORPORATION, 3630 W. Fort St., Detroit, Mich.

CONDENSER CORPORATION OF AMERICA, South Plainfield, N. J.

GENERAL INSTRUMENT CORPORATION, 829 Newark Ave., Elizabeth, N. J.

CROSLEY RADIO CORPORATION, Cincinnati, Ohio.

RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA MANUFACTURING CO., INC., Indianapolis, Ind.

WELLS-GARDNER & CO., 2701 N. Kildare Ave., Chicago, Ill.

HALSON RADIO CO., Norwalk, Conn.

CLINTON MFG. COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

TELERADIO ENGINEERING CORP., 484 Broome St., New York City.

COSMIC RADIO CORP., 699 East 135th St., Bronx, N. Y.

PORTABLE LAMPS AND LAMP SHADES

ABBEY ORTNER LAMP CO., 30 West 26th St., New York City.

ABELS-WASSERBERG CO., 15 East 26th St., New York City.

ACTIVE LAMP CO., 124 West 24th St., New York City.

AETNA LAMP SHADE CO., 49 East 21st St., New York City.

ARROW LAMP MFG. CO., INC., 34 West 26th St., New York City.

ART METAL GUILD CO., INC., 75 Roebling St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ARTISTIC LAMP MFG. CO., 395 4th Ave., New York City.

AUDREY ART SHADE STUDIO, 3 West 19th St., New York City.

FREDERICK BAUMANN, 109 East 19th St., New York City.

B. & Z. LAMP CO., 353 Canal St., New York City.

BEAUX-ART, 194 E. 137th St., Bronx, N. Y.

BILLIG LAMP CO., 135 West 26th St., New York City.

BROADWAY LAMP & NOVELTY, 457 West Broadway, New York City.

CARACK CO., INC., 22 West 19th St., New York City.

CHELSEA SILK LAMP SHADE, 33 West 17th St., New York City.

CITY LAMP SHADE CO., 132 West 21st St., New York City.

COLONIAL SILK LAMP SHADE, 37 East 21st St., New York City.

DANART, 6 West 18th St., New York City.

DANSHADES, INC., 23 East 21st St., New York City.

DAVART, INC., 16 West 32nd St., New York City.

DELITE MFG. CO., INC., 24 West 25th St., New York City.

DORIS LAMP SHADE, INC., 118 West 22nd St., New York City.

EASTERN ART STUDIOS, 11 West 32nd St., New York City.

ELMO LAMP SHADES, 38 West 21st St., New York City.

FILSTEIN BROS., 382 Throop Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FLORENCE LAMP SHADES, 150 West 22nd St., New York City.

FRANKART, INC., 200 Lincoln Ave., Bronx, N. Y.

GIBRALTAR MFG. CO., INC., 403 Communipaw Ave., Jersey City, N. J.

H. GOLDBERG, INC., 30 West 26th St., New York City.

GOODLITE, 36 Green St., New York City.

GOODY LAMP CO., INC., 27 West 24th St., New York City.

GRAHAM SHADES, INC., 27 West 27th St., New York City.

GREENLY LAMP & SHADE CO., 12 West 27th St., New York City.

PAUL HANSON CO., 15 East 26th St., New York City.

J. B. HIRSH CO., 18 West 20th St., New York City.

MAX HORN CO., 236 5th Ave., New York City.

HY-ART LAMP & SHADE, 35 West 31st St., New York City.

IDEAL LAMP & SHADE, 30 West 26th St., New York City.

INDULITE, 110 West 18th St., New York City.

INDUSTRIAL STUDIOS, INC., 50 West 17th St., New York City.

FRED JOWDY LAMP & SHADE, 133 West 24th St., New York City.

KING LAMP, 457 West Broadway, New York City.

KEG-O-LITE, 40 West 20th St., New York City.

LAGIN VICTOR, 49 West 24th St., New York City.

LULIS CORP., 29 East 22nd St., New York City.

LUMINART LAMP SHADE PROD., 146 West 25th St., New York City.

MADEWELL LAMP & SHADE, 16 West 19th St., New York City.

MARIO MFG. CO., INC., 390 4th Ave., New York City.

MILLER LAMP SHADE CO., 56 West 24th St., New York City.

MODERN ONYX, 262 Rockaway Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MUTUAL SUNSET LAMP, 360 Furman St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

NEAL LAMP CO., 247 Centre St., New York City.

NOE-WM. R. CO., 231 Willoughby St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

NOVA MFG. CO., 89 Bogart St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

NUART, 40 West 25th St., New York City.

S. ORTNER, 36 West 24th St., New York City.

ONYX NOVELTY, 950 Hart St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

EDWARD PAUL CO., 1133 Broadway, New York City.

PERIOD LAMP & SHADE, 32 East 28th St., New York City.

PERKINS MARINE LAMP CO., 1943 Pitkin Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PITMAN DREITZER & CO., INC., 1107 Broadway, New York City.

QUALITY LAMP SHADE CO., 12 East 22nd St., New York City.

QUOIZEL, 15 East 26th St., New York City.

REGAL LAMP SHADE CO., 15 West 27th St., New York City.

RELIANCE LAMP & SHADE CO., 10 West 23rd St., New York City.

SOL M. ROBINSON, 25 West 32nd St., New York City.

ROBBIE ART CO., 573 Metropolitan Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

S. & J. ROLES, INC., 23 East 21st St., New York City.

L. ROSENFIELD CO., 15 East 26th St., New York City.

GEORGE ROSS CO., 6 West 18th St., New York City.

SAFRAN & GLUCKSMAN, INC., 8 West 30th St., New York City.

SALEM BROS., 122 Centre St., New York City.

L. J. SCHWARTZ, 48 East 21st St., New York City.



PORTABLE LAMPS AND LAMP SHADES

SHELBURNE, 108 East 16th St., New York City.

SILK-CRAFTERS, 25 West 31st St., New York City.

SILK-O-LITE, 24 West 25th St., New York City.

SPECIAL NUMBER, 290 5th Ave., New York City.

STERLING ONYX, 950 Hart St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

STERN, 24 East 18th St., New York City.

SUNBEAM LAMP, 3 East 28th St., New York City.

SUNRISE LAMP, 632 Broadway, New York City.

TEBOR, INC., 36 West 25th St., New York City.

UNIQUE SILK LAMP SHADE CO., 18 East 18th St., New York City.

URELITE, 132 West 22nd St., New York City.

VICTOR MFG. CO., 621 6th Ave., New York City.

WAVERLY LAMP MFG. CO., 718 Broadway, New York City.

WARREN KESSLER, INC., 137 West 23rd St., New York City.

WHITE LAMPS, INC., 43 West 24th St., New York City.

WINDSOR LAMP, 6 West 18th St., New York City.

WRIGHT ACCESSORIES, 40 West 25th St., New York City.

WROUGHT IRON & GLASS FIXTURE COMPANY, 591 Broadway, New York City.

ELEVATOR CONTROL BOARDS AND CONTROLLING DEVICES

HOFFMAN-SOONS CO., 387 1st Ave., New York City.

C. J. ANDERSON CO., 212 W. Hubbard St., Chicago, Ill.

HERMANSEN ELECTRIC CO., 653 11th Ave., New York City.

ELECTRICAL SPECIALTIES

RUSSELL & STOLL COMPANY, 125 Barclay St., New York City.

O. Z. ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURING CO., INC., 45 Bergen St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ELECTRICAL METAL MOLDING

NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.

FLASHLIGHT, FLASHLIGHT BATTERIES

UNITED STATES ELECTRIC MFG. CORP., New York City.

DRY CELL BATTERIES AND FUSES

UNITED STATES ELECTRIC MFG. CORP., New York City.

ELECTRODE MANUFACTURING

UNION ELECTRIC CO., 1850 N. Elston Ave., Chicago, Ill.

GENERAL SCIENTIFIC CORP., 4829 S. Kedzie Ave., Chicago, Ill.

LUMINOUS TUBE ELECTRODE CO., 1120 N. Ashland Ave., Chicago, Ill.

NEON SUPPLY CO., 2258 N. Lincoln St., Chicago, Ill.

ELECTRONIC DEVICES, INC., 3314 S. Western Ave., Chicago, Ill.

CHICAGO ELECTRODE LABORATORIES, 10 State Street, St. Charles, Ill.

FLOOR BOXES

STEEL CITY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

RUSSELL & STOLL COMPANY, 125 Barclay St., New York City.

THOMAS & BETTS COMPANY, Elizabeth, N. J.

MISCELLANEOUS

LEIBFRIED MFG. CORPORATION, New York City.

DAY-BRITE REFLECTOR CO., 5406 Bulwer, St. Louis, Mo.

NAT'L ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.

CARL BAJOHR LIGHTING CONDUCTOR CO., St. Louis, Mo.

ELECTRIC SPECIALTY CO., of Stamford, Conn.

COLISEUM BATTERY & EQUIPMENT CO., Chicago, Ill.

SAMSON UNITED CORP., Rochester, N. Y.

PATTERSON MFG. CO., Dennison, Ohio.

HANSON-VAN WINKLE-MUNNING CO., Matawan, N. J.

MOHAWK ELECTRIC MFG. COMPANY, Irvington, N. J.

VOLTARC TUBES, INC., 79 Orange St., Newark, N. J.

ENGINEERING GLASS LABORATORIES, INC., 32 Green St., Newark, N. J.

UNITED NEON SUPPLY CORPORATION, New York City.

NEON DEVICE LABORATORIES, New York City.

TUBE LIGHT ENGINEERING COMPANY, New York City.

SUPERIOR NEON PRODUCTS, INC., New York City.

TRANSLITE CO., Jersey City, N. J.





IN MEMORIAM



William Cull, L. U. No. B-1

Initiated December 17, 1912

In recording the passing onward of Brother William Cull, Local Union No. B-1 realizes the loss of a valued member of long standing. He was a Brother whose worth was appreciated by all who knew him.

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing our deep sympathy and sincere condolence to his family; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread on the minutes of our local and a copy sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

J. HERMAN FINKE,
M. McFARLAND,
Committee.

James Elkington, L. U. No. B-1

Initiated December 14, 1905

Local Union No. B-1, I. B. E. W., has been called upon to pay its last respects to Brother James Elkington, who passed on March 26, 1938; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in the spirit of brotherly love, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication and a copy be spread in full upon the minutes of Local Union No. B-1.

M. McFARLAND,
J. HERMAN FINKE,
Committee.

Marge Keller, L. U. No. B-1061

Initiated June 26, 1937

It is with the deepest sorrow and regret that we record the passing of Sister Marge Keller, of Local Union No. B-1061, from our midst; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. B-1061, extend our sympathy in deep sincerity to her loved ones.

E. A. DENTON,
Financial Secretary.

Bruce J. Fitzgerald, L. U. No. B-145

Initiated July 25, 1937

It is with a deep feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-145, I. B. E. W., record the passing of a worthy member, Brother Bruce J. Fitzgerald.

Whereas it is our desire, in the spirit of brotherly love, to pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family, in their time of great sorrow, our deepest sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and that a copy of this resolution be sent to his family, a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication and a copy be spread on the minutes of our next meeting.

LEO PAULSEN,
EARL RIGNER,
R. J. WINTERBOTTOM,
Committee.

Louis Kling, L. U. No. 305

Initiated February 5, 1934

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to suddenly call from our midst our esteemed and beloved Brother, Louis Kling; and

Whereas it is our desire, in the spirit of brotherly love, to pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family in their time of great sorrow our deepest and most heartfelt sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the family and a copy sent to the official Journal for publication and a copy spread on the local minutes and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

M. BRAUN,
W. MEYER,
R. AIKEN,
Committee.

W. J. Clark, L. U. No. 125

Initiated July 1, 1905

One of the most influential and best loved members of Local Union No. 125, Brother W. J. Clark, has passed onward to his reward.

Known to most of us only by reputation, his influence was none the less impressed upon the entire membership. Though physically so disabled that he was practically helpless for years, his unfailing cheerfulness was a challenge to all who are more favorably situated. His indomitable spirit, which would not accept expressions of sympathy but met the fate that lay ahead with a courageous smile, was not only an inspiration to those who came into direct contact with him, but, through their wonder at and admiration of his courage, his influence was spread to an ever widening circle. This world sees few such men as he, and it was a privilege to have known him.

With those whom he most loved, we sorrow, and we would extend to them that sincere feeling of fellowship which, having known him, we can scarcely call sympathy, but that higher regard which he himself held toward mankind.

In memory of Brother Clark our charter shall be draped for 30 days and a copy of this tribute shall be spread upon the minutes of our meeting. Copies shall also be sent to his bereaved family and to our Journal for publication.

Adopted by Local Union No. 125, March 25, 1938.

ADOLPH HELGESSON,
W. P. ANTHONY,
W. S. FEGLES,
Committee.

Fred J. Hawlowetz, L. U. No. 500

Initiated July 12, 1916

It is with sincere sorrow and regret that the members of Local Union No. 500 are sending forth this word that our esteemed Brother, F. J. Hawlowetz, has passed away. To all of us he was known as Fritz, and was a Brother who was loved by all. He was faithful to his friends.

We express to his family our heartfelt sympathy in the loss of their loved one, and in further expression of our sorrow and esteem for him we order that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

KING MOCK,
JOE ROCKOWETZ,
GROVER LEE,
Committee.

F. S. Liggett, L. U. No. B-1

Initiated May 10, 1929

Local Union No. B-1, I. B. E. W., has been called upon to pay its last respects to Brother F. S. Liggett, who passed on November 17, 1937; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in the spirit of brotherly love, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication and a copy be spread in full upon the minutes of Local Union No. B-1.

M. McFARLAND,
J. HERMAN FINKE,
Committee.

A. C. Bevil, L. U. No. B-1

Initiated June 25, 1926

Local Union No. B-1, I. B. E. W., has been called upon to pay its last respects to Brother A. C. Bevil, who passed on February 26, 1938; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in the spirit of brotherly love, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication and a copy be spread in full upon the minutes of Local Union No. B-1.

M. McFARLAND,
J. HERMAN FINKE,
Committee.

D. R. Barnett, L. U. No. B-1

Initiated June 27, 1917

Local Union No. B-1, I. B. E. W., has been called upon to pay its last respects to Brother D. R. Barnett, who passed on November 13, 1937; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in the spirit of brotherly love, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication and a copy be spread in full upon the minutes of Local Union No. B-1. M. McFARLAND,
J. HERMAN FINKE,
Committee.

William L. Butler, L. U. No. 501

Initiated October 21, 1921

It is with genuine sorrow and regret that Local Union No. 501 must record the sudden death of our beloved Brother, William Lawrence Butler, on March 28, 1938. Our deepest sympathy is extended to his bereaved family, for he was a friend and pal esteemed by all, and we share their loss.

Whereas it is our desire to pay due respect to his memory; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon our minutes and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

JOHN W. RATCLIFF.

Sam Posthumus, L. U. No. 131

Initiated February 7, 1930

Joe Zuranski, L. U. No. 131

Initiated January 20, 1925

Local Union No. 131, of Kalamazoo, Mich., records the loss of two valued members: Brother Joe Zuranski and Brother Sam Posthumus.

It is in sincere appreciation of past fellowship that we extend our heartfelt sympathies to their loved ones and sorrow with them in our mutual loss.

In memory of Brother Zuranski and Brother Posthumus, the charter of Local Union No. 131 shall be draped for 30 days and a copy of this resolution shall be written into our minutes.

Copies shall also be sent to their families and to our Journal for publication.

L. INGLEHART,
Secretary.

Walter F. Hansen, L. U. No. 501

Initiated September 22, 1922

It is with a feeling of sadness that we, the members of Local Union No. 501, mourn the sudden passing of Brother Walter Hansen on March 22, 1938.

Whereas we have suffered the loss of a true and loyal member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the officers and members of Local Union No. 501, extend our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved ones and commend them to Almighty God for consolation in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That in reverence to our deceased Brother, we drape our charter for a period of 30 days and a copy of these resolutions be spread upon our minutes and a copy sent to the official Journal for publication.

JOHN W. RATCLIFF.

R. Q. Cooley, L. U. No. 66

Initiated June 8, 1935

The unseen death that travels the lines, Removed from our midst Brother R. Q. Cooley this time; Always ready and willing to help a Brother in distress, Now receives his reward—with the Almighty he now rests.

Resolved, That in this hour of sorrow we extend our deepest and heartfelt sympathy to the family of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute and that our charter be draped for 30 days in tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our Brother, a copy be spread upon the minutes of Local Union No. 66 and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

H. V. MAINES,
FRANK POST,
SAM PARKER,
Committee.

Z. A. McReynolds, L. U. No. 66

Initiated June 18, 1914

There in a bed of flowers our Brother did sleep, While many of his friends around him did weep; For soon the dear Brother will be on his way, Back to his birthplace—there he will lay. Brother McReynolds was known by us all; Man among men, his good deeds we will recall. As a member of our local for many a year, And in the line of his duty, he held no fear. But behind in the world a widow did leave, A brother and sister, over his death they will grieve.

While his friends back in Houston will see him no more, He now joins his loved ones gone on before. Whereas while bowing in humble submission to God's infinite wisdom, still we deeply mourn his loss; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 66, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy to be spread on the minutes, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

CHARLES R. ARMSTRONG,
HENRY H. STREETER,
D. E. SHOWN,
Committee.

Frank Jay, L. U. No. B-9

Initiated May 31, 1923

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from our midst our devoted Brother, Frank C. Jay; and

Whereas our late Brother, as a member of Local Union No. B-9, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, always gave his best for the cause of our Brotherhood and in the interests of Local Union No. B-9; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 hereby expresses its high appreciation of the services to our cause given by our devoted Brother and our sorrow in the knowledge of his death; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our late Brother in their time of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. B-9 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

EMMETT R. GREEN,
RALPH A. BREHMAN,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee.

Steven Santy, L. U. No. B-79

Reinitiated July 22, 1937

Whereas death has again parted the portals of our local and entering, an unwelcome guest, has taken from us our Brother, Steven Santy, on March 24, 1938; and

Whereas Brother Steven Santy was our friend and co-laborer in all good works, a faithful and loyal union member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the committee and members of Local Union No. B-79, I. B. E. W., offer his wife and family, over whom his passing has cast a great sorrow, our sincere sympathy, and pray that God's infinite love will bring comfort and relief to their broken hearts; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon our minutes, a copy sent to the family of our late Brother and our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

JOHN NEAGLE,
WALTER CUSHING,
Committee.

Jennie Blomquist, L. U. No. B-839

Initiated May 16, 1937

It is with sincere sorrow and regret that we record the passing of our dear Sister, Jennie Blomquist; therefore be it

Resolved, That the condolence of this organization be extended to her family; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this local union and a copy be sent to the family.

O. DRUGAN,
K. SHANNON,
M. DOLAN,
Committee.

William Conrad, L. U. No. B-9

Initiated October 16, 1912

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to call from our midst our worthy Brother, William Conrad; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Conrad, Local Union No. B-9, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost one of its loyal and devoted members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 acknowledges its great loss in the death of our Brother and hereby expresses its appreciation of the services he rendered to our cause; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 extends its condolences to the family of our late Brother in this their great bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union B-9 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

EMMETT R. GREEN,
RALPH A. BREHMAN,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee.

Edward H. Henry, L. U. No. B-949

Initiated May 1, 1937

Whereas it has pleased the Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst Brother Edward H. Henry, a true and loyal member; and

Whereas while bowing in humble submission to God's infinite wisdom, still we deeply mourn his loss; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. B-949, Southwestern Branch, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on the minutes and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

ELLSWORTH G. MABERRY,
WILLARD H. FOARD,
CARL J. BRANDT,
Committee.

Ross Webb, L. U. No. 644

Initiated March 14, 1919

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 644, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the passing of a very faithful member, Ross Webb; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That this meeting assembled, rise and stand in silence for a period of one minute and that the charter of the local union be draped for a period of 30 days in memory of our deceased Brother.

This tribute shall be spread upon the minutes of our meeting and copies sent to his loved ones and to our official Journal for publication.

F. A. ROYDER,
A. BRYAN,
W. W. GARDNER,
Committee.

James Norton, L. U. No. B-9

Initiated August 9, 1926

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, James Norton; and

Whereas in the death of our Brother, Local Union No. B-9, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost one of its true and devoted members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 recognizes its great loss in the passing of Brother Norton and hereby expresses its appreciation of his services to the cause of our Brotherhood; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our late Brother in their time of great bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. B-9 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

EMMETT R. GREEN,
RALPH A. BREHMAN,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee.

DEATH CLAIMS PAID FROM APRIL 1 TO APRIL 30, 1938

| L. U. | Name | Amount |
|-------|--------------------|-------------|
| 501 | W. L. Butler | \$1,000.00 |
| 1. O. | W. J. Patterson | 1,000.00 |
| 449 | J. H. Guymon | 1,000.00 |
| 1. O. | William Conrad | 1,000.00 |
| 131 | S. L. Posthumus | 1,000.00 |
| 131 | Joseph Zuranski | 1,000.00 |
| 98 | E. B. Magee | 1,000.00 |
| 66 | Z. A. McReynolds | 1,000.00 |
| 889 | R. F. Jones | 300.00 |
| 3 | B. L. Bossie | 1,000.00 |
| 1. O. | E. A. Richter | 1,000.00 |
| 669 | I. K. English | 500.00 |
| 1. O. | William Cull | 1,000.00 |
| 1. O. | Clarence Latshaw | 1,000.00 |
| 83 | William T. LeCates | 1,000.00 |
| 5 | R. P. Adams | 14.58 |
| 1. O. | James D. Crissel | 1,000.00 |
| 104 | J. A. McIsaac | 1,000.00 |
| 9 | C. Ramsmeyer | 300.00 |
| 644 | R. Webb | 1,000.00 |
| 134 | E. Lang | 1,000.00 |
| 1. O. | C. P. Glogger | 1,000.00 |
| 584 | W. H. Whitworth | 1,000.00 |
| 134 | W. H. Ruch | 1,000.00 |
| 305 | L. L. Kling | 1,000.00 |
| 1. O. | J. J. Hickey | 1,000.00 |
| 134 | H. A. Sippel | 1,000.00 |
| 271 | L. K. Bobbitt | 1,000.00 |
| 77 | A. F. Forrest | 825.00 |
| 5 | P. J. Craig | 825.00 |
| 501 | W. F. Hansen | 1,000.00 |
| 9 | James A. Hickey | 1,000.00 |
| 39 | C. F. Drinkworth | 1,000.00 |
| 1. O. | M. S. Walters | 1,000.00 |
| 202 | Neil Hall | 1,000.00 |
| 1. O. | James Elkington | 1,000.00 |
| 679 | Joseph Rand | 1,000.00 |
| 1. O. | Francis J. Englert | 1,000.00 |
| 717 | Charles M. Stewart | 1,000.00 |
| 784 | H. E. Courtot | 1,000.00 |
| 278 | W. H. Melton | 300.00 |
| 5 | W. T. McClelland | 150.00 |
| 245 | William Baas | 150.00 |
| 702 | Grant Risley | 150.00 |
| Total | | \$37,514.58 |

CORRESPONDENCE

(Continued from page 264)

trical Workers and Operators leads the field of publications in labor journals. Come on, all you delinquent locals, get your press agents busy. We have two charming ladies to read your letters and pass on them. I wonder what happened to Bachie this month? Fish must be biting.

At our last regular meeting we were forced to accept the resignation of our worthy president, Brother George Wilds, and also of Brother Ray Gillette, our old financial secretary. Brothers Wilds and Gillette go to Local No. 40, the studio local in Hollywood. While the Brothers of Local No. B-1154 regret our loss, it is Local No. 40's gain in good, staunch and dyed-in-the-wool union men, and a credit to their ranks. Brother Wilds hails from the city of Venice, Calif., and was formerly city electrical inspector of Venice. While Brother Gillette has been in the Venice district as an active officer in Local No. B-1154 the past 12 years, the Brother comes from the distinguished city of Salt Lake. The two Brothers punch the clock at the Columbia Studios. Brother Gillette is construction foreman. These two Brothers have won the honors and distinction of all that goes in the making up of true and loyal union men and in the past several years stuck with the ship with the storm at its height and through their tireless efforts helped to restore Local No.

B-1154 back to the center of the road. And I guess that the officers of all other locals all over the United States realize what these efforts consist of.

Brother Ham Norgard has run out on us again for a trip to San Francisco. While our overworked business manager, Brother Theo Nielson, reports that work is rather slow just at this time we still have a few ragged shops and will always be. They seem to be like an old shoe, when you get one place sewed up it breaks out in another place.

Brother Paul Brady is still with us, our faithful recording secretary, reads the correspondence and calls the roll every meeting.

Another bill before Congress and the House has gone to the four winds, the Administration's plan for government reorganization. Past records show that Theodore Roosevelt, William Howard Taft, Woodrow Wilson and Herbert Hoover all reported to Congress that something had to be done to bring antiquated executive machinery of our government up to date. In 1928 both major political parties were pledged to an administrative reorganization of the government.

As all past attempts failed, in January, 1937, the President sent a special message to Congress recommending a plan for reorganizing the administrative machinery of the federal government.

And what holler we had from all the reactionaries and the unfair press, Mr. Willie Hearst and a lot of his henchmen! In other words, a plot to break down the Roosevelt Administration. Cries of dictatorship! If capital and high finance and the corporations, trusts, and holding companies, with about 5 per cent of the people holding 90 per cent of the United States' wealth, some hidden away in nontaxable bonds and securities, practically ruling the destinies and business flow and working conditions of this United States, what can we call it? Nothing more than a dictatorship by just a few of the privileged classes controlling the finance of the country. One might say such tactics are what has broken down democracy in other countries. Their people have an honest leader as a dictator in preference to a lot of reactionary wreckers all clamoring for power, tearing down what each other builds up. We have the same thing here today. As time rolls around election time draws closer to us and another party in the field is trying to go to bat so we may expect to see and hear most anything. Yes, the political wreckers are at work.

And it is a fact that a large percentage of our honest people would today rather have Roosevelt a dictator than the gang that is trying to discredit his every act.

Since the year 1875, regardless of the party in power, there has been a steady increase in the functions of the government of the United States and the new functions have not been simply new laws to be enforced. There have been new regulations, new controls, new standards, new facilities and new services, which have to be administered. The success or failure of the national government has now come to rest not alone on the wisdom of the major policies which are enacted into law, but fully as much upon the skill and effectiveness with which these policies are carried into operation through administration.

The true facts of the defeated bill are not what Mr. William Randolph Hearst and others would like you to believe. There are 19 out of 20 of our common laymen who did just what the papers told them to do, wire your Congressmen to defeat the bill.

Those pending bills in Congress did not grant the President a single power which he did not have or has not had in the past. Their

purpose was to give the President more effective machinery for carrying out his present authority rather than to increase it.

The whole plan simply would give the President in reality what he now has in constitutional theory, the authority of a general manager of the executive branch. The Constitution says the executive powers shall be vested in a President of the United States of America (Article II, section 3) and all that is proposed here is that he be given the power to carry out his constitutional duty.

It appears that our reactionaries just took advantage of the ignorance of the people who have not the time to study government laws and regulations, and got away with it. Not one out of every 1,000 knew the true nature of the bill. The bill still is on file as Congressional records and any layman can get and read it, and once you read it you will learn that it conforms with the rulings of the Constitution and the President has the constitutional right to invoke the reform, the trouble today is that the people have too much confidence in the preachings of the poisonous press.

O. B. THOMAS.

LABOR RELATIONS ON TVA PROJECTS

(Continued from page 229)

of hazards to life and property; the betterment of employment conditions; and the strengthening of the morale of the service. In the achievement of these objectives, it will not be desirable for these co-operative conferences to attempt to adjust individual disputes either among employees or between employees and their supervisors, it being the intent of this policy to adjust these matters promptly as elsewhere provided. When the other features of this policy are satisfactorily translated into practice, the board will stand ready to consider plans prepared jointly by supervised employees and the management by means of which these joint conferences may be established."

WAITED FUTILELY FOR BLUNDER

The first wage conference under the employee relationship policy was held in November, 1936. Representatives of all the labor unions involved in the TVA met with a committee of management in a three-day session. Fully to understand the drama that lay in that first experiment of collective bargaining, it must be seen against a background of intrigue and aggressive attack upon labor unions directed by the supervisory force of engineers. What had happened between the promulgation in August of the employee relationship policy against the recommendations of Chairman Morgan was an effort by reactionary engineers to frame one of the most important labor unions in the Valley, namely, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. No doubt the supervisory force had grown bold due to the friendliness of Chairman Morgan to them and to their points of view. Mr. Morgan had drawn closer and closer to his engineer advisers during this period and they had become nothing short of arrogant in their relationship to the workers. Mr. Ross White,

who was superintendent of construction, was responsible to management for the policies of the supervisory force, usually graded as foremen. Pickwick Dam was under construction on the lower Tennessee River. A. F. McKenzie, former employee of an anti-union power company, was the foreman in charge of the working force. Mr. McKenzie had taken an aggressive stand against unionization of the Pickwick working force by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. He had repeatedly obstructed unionization. When after a number of months a local union was set up Mr. McKenzie used his position as foreman to control that union on the company union basis. Mr. McKenzie soon after discharged two of the important union leaders on the ground "that they had caused dissatisfaction among the electrical workers which had detrimentally affected the morale and efficiency of this organization."

A hearing was given on this case to which Mr. Ross White acted as referee. The two local union leaders were represented by the international representative of the International Brotherhood. Not only did Mr. McKenzie fail to make out a case against these local union leaders, but the hearing developed into a trial of Mr. McKenzie as a bad foreman and he was subsequently discharged from the supervisory force.

ENGINEERING FORCE SURPRISED

The first wage conference of November, 1936, convened under the shadow of this trial of the two local union members. The supervisory force of engineers looked upon the first wage session as a great opportunity. They had heard that certain labor union representatives were coming to the wage conference ready to make extreme demands upon management and to threaten strike on the government projects if these demands were not granted. However, these extremists were in a decided minority and when the wage session convened the unionists united in presenting a general brief which lauded co-operative relations with management, presented factual data in an orderly fashion and expressed entire allegiance to the TVA projects. The result was that the engineers were completely non-plussed. A raise in wages was given to the working force and the reactionary group of engineers around Chairman Morgan were defeated.

The second general wage session under the employee relationship policy occurred the following November in 1937. This was an unusually successful venture in collective bargaining. In the interim between the two wage conferences the workers had formed the Tennessee Valley Trades and Labor Council, a democratic federation which enabled the workers to deal with management on a unified basis. Real collective bargaining went forward. Management was divided. Some of the diehards in the supervisory force sought to dominate the conference committee for management and succeeded for a while but in the end these, too, were routed and a full agreement was reached by the workers and management on a basis of mutual concessions.

During this year and during the important wage conference of 1937, Chairman Morgan withdrew more and more from contact with the labor unions. Indeed, he carried on a policy of aggressive attack upon the labor union position. During the prolonged wage conference of 1937 Mr. Morgan hid himself to Chattanooga to speak before the business groups in the city. Mr. Morgan, against the advice of Mr. Lilienthal and other of his associates chose a topic which was considered merely a basis for a hostile attack upon the unions in the TVA. Mr. Morgan's subject was "The Closed Shop on Public Works." There was no movement on the part of the unionists to seek the closed shop in the Tennessee Valley projects. Generally speaking, the unionists believed that the employee relationship policy offered a framework large enough and flexible enough for the full operation of unions in the Valley. Though there was no movement to secure the closed shop by the workers, Chairman Morgan said in Chattanooga and later in Knoxville the following: "To abandon that policy (a free policy) and to provide that a private labor organization which is not responsible to the government for its rules and policies shall have the right and power to determine who shall and who shall not work for the government and under what conditions would be a fundamental change in our form of government. With respect to employment, it would set up another sovereign independent of and superior to the government."

Labor unionists considered this a direct attack upon unions because the issue had never been raised by the unionists and was merely what a doughty old general used to call a dead cat. Mr. Morgan's attack in Chattanooga created a mild furor in the Valley among the workers, and again against the advice of Mr. Lilienthal and his associates, Mr. Morgan repeated his attack at Knoxville.

One of the best summaries of Mr. Morgan's make-up was published in Raymond Morley's "Today," in February, 1937. A writer styling himself "The Unofficial Observer" summed up Mr. Morgan thus: "He is not an easy man to work with, being like many self-made men used to assuming sole authority and possessing the wig-wag mind of a home-brewed mystic, often failing to enlist co-operation even where he commands respect. His personality helped to fuse the other two members of the board into a working opposition which outvoted him with painful regularity."

Despite the rocky road which labor has traveled over the four years of the TVA's life, it can be stated with finality, as a summary, that employee management relations in the Tennessee Valley are today at a higher pitch than those in any other government projects. Workers are taking their place as American citizens in the government industry and performing not only their daily jobs with skill and loyalty but taking care of their collective business with intelligence and dispatch. They do not consider that the former chairman of the board aided at all, but obstructed their efforts to build a new kind of industrial republic in the seven states adjacent to the Tennessee River. They are extremely loyal to the TVA and as the TVA investigation progresses this will be evident as worker after worker will testify to the excellence of the employee management system now in effect.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY

(Continued from page 245)

activities of this auxiliary since its inception. Sister E. M. Ford presented Sister V. L. Gibson with a pin engraved with proper insignia in recognition of her services while president.

The officers were then installed by Brother J. G. Daniels, president of Local No. 558, and Sister H. L. Crowl, assisting in the capacity of marshal.

Officers are as follows:

Mrs. E. M. Ford, president; Mrs. E. W. Bloodworth, vice president; Mrs. C. A. Park, Jr., treasurer; Mrs. A. L. Curry, secretary; executive board, Mrs. J. C. White, Mrs. V. L. Gibson, Mrs. E. A. Pierce.

Officers were appointed and installed with Mrs. J. D. Currie, marshal, and Mrs. E. C. Smith, pianist.

We were especially honored with a talk by International Representative G. M. Freeman. Brother Freeman stressed the potentialities of women's auxiliaries and the benefits which would accrue from the close cooperation with the locals.

The evening was concluded with refreshments.

As we have just listed some of our outside activities in the previous issue, we will not prolong this letter but save them for next time.

Come on, you other auxiliaries, let us hear from you.

HALLIE CURRIE.

116 BROTHERS JOIN PENSION LIST

(Continued from page 241)

L. U. No.

| | |
|-------|---------------------------|
| I. O. | Ed. M. Smith |
| " | Valentine F. Snyder |
| " | Henry R. Stolt |
| " | J. J. Sullivan |
| " | Edward S. Taylor |
| " | Lewis Thomson |
| 1 | Stephen Garrigan |
| 2 | James T. Hutson |
| 2 | Harry H. Murphy |
| 3 | George H. Broschardt, Sr. |
| 3 | Peter F. Gilchrist |
| 3 | Harry A. Latham |
| 3 | Thomas Meadowcroft |
| 3 | William D. McPherson |
| 3 | Harry O. Pedlow |
| 3 | William A. A. Piesch |
| 3 | Louis Specht |
| 3 | Frederick E. Stagg |
| 6 | Louis D. Moulin |
| 17 | William L. Snyder |
| 26 | Robert F. Metzel |
| 28 | Victor Valliant |
| 36 | Henry Lewis Banks |
| 36 | C. J. Tackney |
| 38 | Charles Gay |
| 39 | Thomas Connors |
| 40 | Louis L. Bertsch |
| 46 | Phil Angel |
| 46 | William M. Elbert |
| 46 | John W. Hogg |
| 46 | Jonathan Skene |
| 48 | Fred Ellsworth Rollins |
| 52 | Michael Fogarty |
| 58 | John A. Barter |
| 79 | Charles Amidon |
| 103 | J. D. Coates |
| 103 | John J. Granger |
| 103 | William H. Smith |
| 125 | Charles Edward Grable |
| 125 | John A. Kiggins |
| 125 | B. R. Kimmel |
| 134 | Charles A. Dahlin |
| 134 | George Edwards |
| 134 | William C. Hewitt |
| 134 | Victor Lilly |
| 134 | Eugene Marchand |
| 134 | William C. Merchant |
| 134 | Frank Miller |
| 134 | Owen McDonnell |
| 134 | William S. McIlreevy |
| 134 | August F. Quandt |
| 134 | M. Sheehan |
| 134 | James Shields |

L. U. No.

| | |
|-------|---------------------------|
| 134 | Charles E. Stuerhoff, Sr. |
| 134 | Thomas Sullivan |
| 134 | Hubert V. Waggoner |
| 134 | John G. Walsh |
| 141 | Frank N. Smith |
| 151 | Dayton H. Morgan |
| 177 | Louis M. Barnes |
| 193 | W. H. Sammons |
| 195 | Andrew Brunhart |
| 195 | John Cichacki |
| 195 | Robert Doepke |
| 195 | Frank Lacey |
| 195 | Boyd M. Lake |
| 195 | Joseph R. Phillips |
| 195 | Anton M. Porth |
| B-202 | Robert M. Reed |
| 210 | Peter T. Ward |
| 213 | Charles Ernest Wintle |
| 214 | Stark Starkson |
| 247 | Robert Fisher |
| 247 | Charles Schoonmaker |
| 247 | Peter J. Relyea |
| 254 | Frank C. Hoffman |
| 309 | Frank Neff |
| 328 | Henry La France |
| 340 | Robert Albert Brogan |
| 349 | T. C. Wilson |
| 349 | David Maxwell |
| 353 | George A. Summers |
| 481 | Clarence C. Moon |
| 481 | Jacob Mueller |
| 500 | F. J. Hawlowetz |
| 501 | Albert E. Marcotte |
| 520 | Tom Doss |
| 528 | James W. Hagerman |
| 591 | Wellington R. Gregory |
| 732 | Henry S. Sullivan |
| 838 | John G. Finney |
| 1105 | G. M. Farmer |

The following applications were examined and checked, but as they were found to be either not properly within the time period allotted for applications, or the standing of members was insufficient, the applications were denied:

L. U. No.

| | |
|-------|-------------------|
| I. O. | Horace M. Decker |
| 3 | James R. Troland |
| 46 | Charles H. Knapp |
| 103 | George Horther |
| 568 | Frederick Ridyard |

The following applications have been held over until further evidence is produced for the information of the council.

L. U. No.

| | |
|---|--------------------|
| 3 | Louis A. J. Weigel |
| 6 | Fred Sanders Sharp |

The request of Thomas H. Mohan, of Local Union No. 394, that his pension application, rejected at the September, 1937, meeting, be reviewed was presented, the case re-examined and arrearages rechecked—the last being for 1925, when September, October, November and December, 1925, and January and February, 1926, were paid on January 13, 1926, plus a reinstatement fee. The applicant not having 20 years' continuous standing, in accordance with the provisions of the constitution, the action of the former meeting of the executive council was reaffirmed.

A communication from Local Union No. 3, with information for correcting actuarial facts on Brother Edward A. Driscoll's record was received and referred to the I. S. for his action.

A communication from Local Union No. 3, with information for correcting actuarial records on Brother Marion Louis Hatch was received and referred to the I. S. for his action.

A communication from Local Union No. B-1073, signed by the financial secretary,

Miss Stella F. Wojciechowski, Rooms 5-6, Prince Theatre Building, Ambridge, Pa., relative to union labels of the I. B. E. W. on package goods, was referred to the I. O. for their further investigation and action.

International President Tracy reported having made a further examination of jurisdiction between Local Union No. 102 and Local Union No. 164, and recommended that the subject be left in the hands of the I. O. Moved and seconded, that the recommendation be concurred in. Motion carried.

The auditing committee reported that they had examined the certified audit of the funds of the Electrical Workers Benefit Association, as made by Auditor W. B. Whitlock, and found the report correct, covering the period from January 1, 1937, to December 31, 1937. Moved and seconded, that the report be accepted, and that the council attend the meeting of the Supreme Lodge of the Benefit Association, and make their report on the subject matter to the trustees of the Benefit Association. Motion carried.

There were several meetings of the council and International officers, with groups of employers, to discuss problems confronting the electrical industry, with a view to improving the conditions and thereby creating a greater earning opportunity for our members. It is the opinion of the executive council that the conferences have been of material help to both sides.

The council discussed with the International President and International Secretary their activities since the last council meeting, as well as their future policies, and several problems facing the organization, and it was agreed that wonderful progress was being made, even under existing conditions. Their actions were approved and they were instructed by the council to continue their activities.

There being no further business, the council adjourned sine die.

M. P. GORDAN,
Secretary.

A. T. & T. OUT-MANEUVERED BY F. C. C.

(Continued from page 235)

tralized in the central management of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company in New York, and that ultimate responsibility for Bell system policies and practices and their results rests solely with the executive officers of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company; that due to this centralized management control, the Bell system has successfully evaded effective state regulation, despite the separate corporate entities of the operating subsidiaries; that the system is treated as a unit for purposes of profit, and as a group of separate corporate legal entities for purposes of regulation.

The proposed report points out that effective regulation of the Bell system, in so far as operation, management, development and research, and telephone manufacturing are concerned, requires effective regulation of the central management of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company responsible therefor; that the Federal Communications Commission is the only administrative body that may constitutionally reach the central management policies of the Bell system; that the Federal Communications Commission, if clothed with proper regulatory authority, may regulate the policies and practices emanating from the central management group, and also act as a

staff organization which can assist the state commissions and make available to the latter information necessary to the accomplishment of effective regulation in the field of intrastate telephone activities.

The proposed report demonstrates the necessity for adoption by the Federal Communications Commission of a long-range national policy on wire communications, in order to achieve efficient telephone service at reasonable cost. This national policy is stated as follows: Development of a progressively increasing volume and constantly improving quality of national wire communications service at a progressively decreasing unit cost.

In order to achieve the proposed national policy on wire communications, the proposed report states the Commission's position on matters capable of solution under existing authority, as well as the types of additional legislation needed.

A brief summarization of the conclusions and recommendations, based upon the facts developed in the telephone investigation, deemed necessary to effectuate the proposed national policy of developing a progressively increasing volume and constantly improving quality of national wire communications service at a progressively decreasing unit cost, includes:

I. The proposed report recommends that the Federal Communications Commission take the following position with respect to certain matters covered by the investigation which are within its existing jurisdiction and authority:

(1) Depreciation of telephone plant and property.

(a) An unseverable connection exists between the depreciation which has been currently accruing in a telephone property throughout its life and the total accrued depreciation which is deductible from cost in determining the rate base.

(b) Annual depreciation charges included in operating expenses should be equal, as nearly as may be, to the depreciation currently accruing in the property. The accumulation of such annual depreciation charges in the depreciation reserve is the fairest measure of depreciation deductible for valuation purposes.

(c) The total of the annual depreciation charges, accumulated against a group of property units throughout their life must be adequate, and not more than adequate, to meet the net loss (original cost less salvage) when and as the units of the group are retired.

(d) Adherence to the straight-line method of depreciation accounting should not be so construed as to permit either over-accrual or under-accrual of the depreciation reserves against depreciating groups of property units. Depreciation reserves should be compared periodically with the cost of surviving units in each group, and annual depreciation charges should be so adjusted that the original cost less salvage will have been amortized at the time of ultimate retirement of the group from service.

(e) The accumulated depreciation reserves, as well as future additions thereto, should be held as trust funds to be administered by the company for the benefit of subscribers present and future.

(f) The earnings on the reserve should accrue to the benefit of the subscribers.

(g) Not less than the full depreciation reserve should be deducted from cost in determining the rate base under the straight-line method of accruing depreciation.

(2) The pension plan:

(a) Large executive pensions, payable under the pension plan, should be reduced drastically.

(b) The company's asserted right to revoke or suspend the pension benefits, earned under the terms of the plan, should be abrogated.

(c) Bell system companies should be required to commit themselves to a definite plan under which the difference between their matured obligations and the amount of the pension fund would be devoted to the payment of service pensions in the event the plan is cancelled.

(d) The funding of the unfunded actuarial liability should not be permitted as a charge to operating expenses.

(3) Public relations.

(a) The cost of institutional, as distinguished from commercial, advertising should be borne by the stockholders who are directly benefited thereby rather than by telephone subscribers.

(b) Expenses incurred for dues to civic, commercial, professional and social groups and for donations to charitable organizations should not be chargeable to operating expenses but should be borne by the class benefiting, namely, the stockholders.

(c) Concession service, or free service, should be prohibited.

(d) Legislative agents reporting to the central authority of the American Company should be required to register.

II. The proposed report further recommends that the Federal Communications Commission should be given jurisdiction and authority by Congress:

(1) To review, approve or disapprove all Bell system policies and practices promulgated by the central management group of the American Company.

(2) To regulate the costs and prices of telephone apparatus and equipment.

(3) To review, approve or disapprove all intercompany contracts.

(4) To regulate Bell system financing, including:

(a) The power to require competitive bidding in the issuance of evidences of indebtedness of the American Company and other interstate telephone companies.

(b) The power to determine the conditions under which future issues of capital stock should be authorized with power to require sale of stock at or near market price or at a price competitively determined, if public interest would be served thereby.

(c) The power to regulate the conditions of loans and the cost of funds advanced by the American Company to the associated companies.

(d) The power to regulate the acquisition of securities in subsidiary telephone companies, whether for purposes of financing or for extension of control.

(5) To limit the scope of Bell system activities to the communications field, including:

(a) The power to prohibit any common carrier subject to the commission's jurisdiction from devoting its assets and energies to commercial exploitation of non-communications fields when it appears that such activities may be detrimental to the public interest.

(b) The power to permit the Bell system, or any utility engaged in interstate communications, to obtain (under the determinations of this Commission) the right to use patents, owned by others, which may be essential to the rendition of its communications service to the public.

(c) In the event of the refusal of the Bell system, or any utility engaged in interstate communications, to license others upon reasonable terms under any patents obtained in connection with communications, the Commission should be empowered, upon the application of parties so refused, to order the issuance of such license, providing that the granting thereof will not be detrimental to the communications service rendered by such utility.

(6) Existing authority of the Federal Communications Commission over interstate telephone service and rates should be clarified in the following particulars:

(a) By amending Section 201(a) of the Communications Act of 1934, so as to vest in the Federal Communications Commission jurisdiction over the division of charges of joint interstate rates *per se*.

(b) By amending Section 202(b) so as to prohibit discrimination not only of services and charges in connection with the use of wires in chain broadcasting or wires incidental to radio communication of any kind, but also of practices, classifications, regulations and facilities.

(c) By amending Section 214(a) so as to prevent any carrier subject to the Act from extending, by whatever means, its service into territory already served without authorization of the Federal Communications Commission; and by further amendment of Section 214(a) so as to require authority from the Commission in the event of abandonment of any territory served by carriers subject to the Act.

(d) By amending Section 221(a) so as to make the application for consolidations of telephone companies subject to the Act mandatory; and by further amendment of Section 221(a) so as to require approval by the Commission of all acquisitions by one company of the stock or voting stock of another company for purposes of control.

(7) The present existing inherent authority of the Federal Communications Commission to prescribe temporary rates for interstate telephone service should be made specific by permitting the Commission to fix temporary rates whenever it appears that the return on net book cost is excessive. Such authority should be sufficient to permit the company to suggest rate revisions when it appears that the return on net book cost is inadequate.

(8) There should be a declaration by the Congress of a congressional policy to the effect that prudent original cost of telephone property, including working capital, less accrued depreciation, should be used as the rate base for telephone companies subject to federal jurisdiction.

(9) Legislative enactments are required to handle the problems occasioned by the dissemination of racing and other sporting news through leased wire or other telephone facilities or service.

(10) Adequate funds should be provided for the purpose of continuing a program of effective regulation of the telephone industry.

(a) By a deficiency appropriation which will make possible the continuance of important work projected by the investigation and an adequate program of telephone regulation now being carried forward by the rates and research department created as a part of the telephone investigation.

(b) By the enactment of a law which will provide for the assessment of the costs of

regulation against the industry to be regulated, to become effective at the termination of the deficiency appropriation.

FUTURE OF WORKERS ON PUBLIC POWER PROJECTS

(Continued from page 210)

this job it would spoil their farm help to which they pay the large sum of 25 cents an hour on the average. If the power districts are not willing to grant the electrical workers the same conditions and wages that these men now receive from private ownership, then the electrical workers will have to start with them where they started with private companies 25 years ago, because the conditions as they now prevail in the power districts have not existed in this territory under private ownership for the past 25 years.

This is not the first time we have had opposition from these people representing the public utility districts. The president of the state-wide organization of Public Utility Commissioners, Mr. Pederson, of Lynden, has opposed our organization in every way possible, as it concerns the Mutual Telephone Company, of which he is president. In this industry he pays linemen less than half the scale paid by the distributing company in the Mutual Telephone Company's district, and when asked to increase this he said that he wouldn't be justified in paying linemen more than they were getting because most of the farmers were making very little more than that sum.

In the case of the Benton County Utility District, the same attitude prevails. The local union contacted them as soon as they petitioned the government for a grant about two years ago, and supplied them with our wage scales and working conditions. They seemed on very friendly terms with us at that time and until their contract was let to a notoriously unfair contractor by the name of Johnson, who is doing most of the linework at 50 cents per hour.

After this setback we attempted to bring the contractor into line and contacted Mr. Jack Cluck, attorney representing most of the utility districts, although not Benton County. He attempted to help us, as he said he felt that the farmers and labor should get together on these programs, so he wrote a letter to them asking them to co-operate with us, as it was vitally necessary if these programs were to succeed. Their answer to this was in the form of a resolution from the Grange at Prosser, Wash., condemning the electrical workers for interfering with the contractor in any way and pledging their support to this firm in case of any labor trouble.

This same attitude has been found to prevail in the cases of the Mason County Utility District No. 1 and the Gig Harbor Mutual, also the Hermiston Mutual Power District.

NOT A SAVORY PROSPECT

What we as electrical workers would like to know—is this what the workers are to continue to expect in the future? If it is, then surely there is a grave pos-

sibility that public ownership will run itself into a more stinking mess than any private industry has ever done.

We claim that private industry is of no benefit to a community unless it pays enough wages to its workers to enable them to live without support from others living in the same community. Should we not expect the same when it is in the hands of power districts? Yet the people who are now at the head of this program believe that our members should be paid no more than the prevailing rate for farm labor and have so stated through the president of their association many times.

So I say to public ownership advocates that before they do much finger pointing at private enterprise, they had better do more educating of the public as to the necessity of adequate labor, its consideration and protection. Also, if they continue to support laws that make it possible for irresponsible and untrained, narrow-minded men to dictate the labor policies of public power, then they must look for much opposition in this state from the electrical workers in support of the resolution they passed in December of 1936, to wit:

Whereas the United States government is spending millions of dollars in the states of Oregon and Washington for the building of dams and hydroelectric plants for the generation of electrical energy; and

Whereas from time to time the electorate will be called upon to pass on various ideas and plans for the generation, transmission and distribution of said electrical energy; and

Whereas labor, as represented by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, which is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, through its many legally chartered unions, is a vital part of the electrical industry in all of its phases; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 77, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, will not support, by voice or vote, any legislative bill, idea or plan relative to the generation, transmission or distribution of electrical energy that does not specifically provide for the protection of labor as to hours, wages and working conditions in accordance to the standard set by the American Federation of Labor; and be it further

Resolved, That all Central Labor groups of Oregon and Washington be asked to concur in this resolution; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the following people: The governors of the states of Oregon and Washington, the United States Senators and Representatives in Congress and of the states of Oregon and Washington and the state representatives of Oregon and Washington, and that a copy of the resolution be sent to the press.

HUMANS BEHIND FORTRESS OF MACHINE AGE

(Continued from page 237)

for the Union Electric, down through the entire construction force.

Mr. G. H. Volle, the chief electrical engineer, deserves particular commendation for his untiring efforts for the protection of the workers, especially after the great machine began warming up to its 13,000 volt destiny. Mr. Sachs, the electrical contractor, and his representative, Mr. Ette, gave full co-operation.

The most prolific sources of accidents in the building industry are rickety ladders and flimsy scaffolds. In this case, ladders were destroyed at the first sign of weakness; scaffolds, which were erected by carpenters, were given a rigid inspection by Mr. A. B. Touchette, the general foreman, or one of the group of unusually capable assistant foremen he had gathered around him, before their use was permitted.

SAFETY EDUCATION ADVANCED

Two safety men, Mr. Hodgeson for the Union Electric and Mr. Webster for the insurance company, were in constant attendance, striving to make the men safety conscious. In fact, every phase of the work was surrounded by safeguards against the element of human fallibility.

But, in the last analysis, it is the mental attitude of employers toward employees that is the determining factor in the problem of safety for the workers.

This installation with its attendant construction is a good job. The electrical workers whom it has engaged are proud to have worked on it. Officials of the Union Electric Light Company express themselves as pleased with the result. Both the company and L. U. No. B-309 are proud of the great plant as a whole, with its enormous concentration of power which amounts to a total capacity of 320,000 k. v. a.

As the new generator purrs busily at its task of converting Illinois coal into Missouri power, it provokes speculation regarding electrical machinery of the future.

It is not so long ago—in 1912—that a vertical type, 12,000 k. v. a. generator stood in the Westinghouse factory, at East Pittsburgh, awaiting shipment to South America. The designing engineer looked up at it, critically, and spoke with pardonable pride: "It is the most powerful electrical generator ever constructed . . . Probably, none of greater capacity will ever be built. . . . It would not be practical."

Time and the electrical industry march on!

WHERE THE JOBLESS CAN HELP THEMSELVES

(Continued from page 232)

he wished he had a place like this in London.

One of the interesting bits in the *Self Helper*, a publication, is the following. It is given merely to show something of the state of mind of these jobless people who are permitted to help themselves:

ISN'T IT THE TRUTH?

The greatest sin—Fear.
The best day—Today.
The biggest fool—The boy who will not go to school.
The most agreeable companion—One who would not have you any different from what you are.
The greatest comfort—The knowledge that you have done your work well.

The greatest trouble-maker—One who talks too much.

The most disagreeable person—The complainer.

The meanest feeling of which any human is capable—Feeling bad at another's success.

The greatest need—Common sense.

The greatest puzzle—Life.

The greatest mystery—Death.

The greatest thought—God.

The greatest thing, bar none in all the world—LOVE.

JAPAN EYES AMATEUR RADIO CHANNELS

(Continued from page 239)

which are one thirty-second of an inch apart. Now, all we have to do is measure the distance with a fine rule (some of the boys can do it with a slide rule) from any one crest of a wave to the next succeeding one and we have one Angstrom unit. Not hard, at all.

And as we already know, the total number of these waves occurring per second of time is their frequency.

All the waves which we can feel as heat or see as visible light are only a tiny fraction of the length of even the shortest radio waves, the light waves ranging from 4,000 to 8,000 Angstrom

units. X-rays are about 100 Angstrom units long, while radium emits the Gamma rays of 5/100ths Angstrom units. The very shortest rays, down to 1/10000th of an Angstrom unit, are the cosmic rays which reach to us from the vastness of interstellar space.

We said this time we would have the diagram and parts list for the short wave receiver. There are so many good ones that it is hard to decide which one to build, but next chapter will sure have a dandy one and you won't have to measure its components in Angstrom units, either. Keep up the good code work.

NOTICE

Local Union No. 271, of Wichita, Kans., requests that traveling members of the I. B. E. W. see the business manager before going to work in its jurisdiction.

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|--|-------|--|-------|
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| Account Book, Treasurer's | .90 | Ledger sheets for above, per 100 | 2.25 |
| Buttons, small rolled gold | .60 | Paper, Official Letter, per 100 | .50 |
| Buttons, small 10k gold | .85 | Pins, rolled gold | .60 |
| Buttons, medium, 10k gold | 1.00 | Rituals, extra, each | .25 |
| Buttons, diamond-shaped 10k gold | 1.50 | Receipt Book, Applicants (300 receipts) | 1.75 |
| Book, Minute for R. S. (small) | 2.25 | Receipt Book, Applicants (750 receipts) | 3.50 |
| Book, Minute for R. S. (large) | 3.00 | Receipt Book, Members (300 receipts) | 1.75 |
| Book, Day | 1.75 | Receipt Book, Members (750 receipts) | 3.50 |
| Book, Roll Call | 1.50 | Receipt Book, Miscellaneous (300 receipts) | 1.75 |
| Carbon for Receipt books | .05 | Receipt Book, Miscellaneous (750 receipts) | 3.50 |
| Charm, 10k gold | 4.00 | Receipt Book, Overtime assessment (300 receipts) | 1.75 |
| Charters, Duplicate | 1.00 | Receipt Book, Overtime assessment (750 receipts) | 3.50 |
| Complete Local Charter Outfit | 25.00 | Receipt Book, Temporary (300 receipts) | 1.75 |
| Constitution, per 100 | 7.50 | Receipt Book, Temporary (90 receipts) | .75 |
| Single copies | .10 | Receipt Book, Financial Secretary's | .25 |
| Electrical Worker, Subscription per year | 2.00 | Receipt Book, Treasurer's | .25 |
| Emblem, Automobile | 1.25 | Receipt Holders, each | .30 |
| Envelopes, Official, per 100 | 1.00 | Research weekly report cards, per 100 | .40 |
| Labels, Decalcomania, per 100 | .20 | Rings, 10k gold | 9.00 |
| Labels, Metal, per 100 | 2.50 | Seal, cut of | 1.00 |
| Labels, Neon, per 100 | .20 | Seal | 4.00 |
| Labels, Paper, per 100 | .20 | Seal (pocket) | 7.50 |
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| | | | |
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**LOCAL UNION OFFICIAL RECEIPTS FROM MARCH 11
TO APRIL 10**

| L. U. | NUMBERS | L. U. | NUMBERS | L. U. | NUMBERS | L. U. | NUMBERS | L. U. | NUMBERS | | | | |
|-------|-----------------|--------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------|-----------------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| I. O. | 135701 | 137170 | 26 | 64 | 68 | 68 | 437301 | 437402 | 123 | 314355 | 314356 | | |
| B-1 | 61952 | 61962 | 26 | 45804 | 46216 | 68 | 567641 | 567693 | 125 | 995458 | 996181 | | |
| B-1 | B 251492-251517 | 26 | 757164 | 757184 | 69 | 533189 | 533196 | 127 | 823030 | 823032 | | | |
| B-1 | B 253902-254031 | 26 | 818695 | 818792 | 70 | 773656 | 773662 | 129 | 662573 | 662575 | | | |
| B-1 | 287127 | 287165 | 27 | 185773 | 185782 | 72 | 524497 | 524513 | 129 | 902674 | 902696 | | |
| B-1 | 387927 | 387967 | 28 | 96151 | 96250 | 73 | 223501 | 223686 | 130 | 146069 | 146093 | | |
| B-1 | 856104 | 856240 | 28 | 129482 | 129486 | 73 | 418100 | 418140 | 130 | 887620 | 888020 | | |
| B-2 | 18451 | 18660 | 28 | 764776 | 765000 | 73 | 889711 | 889816 | 130 | 973215 | 973460 | | |
| B-2 | 144946 | 144947 | 28 | 912906 | 913015 | 73 | 902899 | 903000 | 131 | 2401 | 2451 | | |
| B-3 | AJ 55916-58944 | 30 | 235350 | 235362 | 76 | 48099 | 48101 | 131 | 39228 | 39229 | | | |
| B-3 | AJ 59001-59040 | B-31 | 119122 | 119250 | 76 | 123911 | 124000 | 133 | 401513 | 401529 | | | |
| B-3 | AJ 59201-59253 | B-31 | 185216 | 185225 | B-77 | 105751 | 107052 | 135 | 216008 | 216026 | | | |
| B-3 | AJ 59401-59452 | B-31 | 227251 | 227386 | B-77 | B 126460-126471 | 136 | 212703 | 212711 | | | | |
| B-3 | AJ 59601-59663 | B-31 | B 273373-273389 | B-77 | B 126990-126992 | 136 | 622425 | 622497 | 215 | 88516 | 88517 | | |
| B-3 | AJ 59801-59807 | B-31 | 785723 | 785734 | B-77 | B 161939-162000 | 136 | 837938 | 838009 | 215 | 509466 | 509491 | |
| B-3 | 4AP 1325-1459 | 32 | 814152 | 814204 | B-77 | B 163230-163500 | 137 | 244734 | 244738 | 217 | 490690 | 490690 | |
| B-3 | CJ 1192-1345 | 33 | 247354 | 247360 | B-77 | B 202501-202575 | B-138 | B 265801-265806 | 222 | 109289 | 109310 | | |
| B-3 | DJ 266-294 | 34 | 40085 | 40086 | B-77 | B 203251-203438 | B-138 | 505390 | 505419 | 223 | 54763 | 54840 | |
| B-3 | DApp 44-49 | 34 | 741621 | 741750 | B-77 | 333170 | 383198 | 139 | 939589 | 939612 | | | |
| B-3 | D 114-142 | 34 | 873960 | 874059 | B-77 | 962405 | 963000 | 141 | 137281 | 137312 | | | |
| B-3 | EJ 122-168 | 34 | 224251 | 224299 | B-78 | 689647 | 689734 | 143 | 8830 | 8846 | | | |
| B-3 | EJ 247-330 | 35 | 7621 | 7634 | B-78 | 23401 | 145 | 819959 | 820010 | 226 | 193096 | 193102 | |
| B-3 | EJ 401-421 | 35 | 51159 | 51366 | B-78 | 312301 | 312318 | B-145 | 29531 | 29569 | 229 | 797739 | 797830 |
| B-3 | EAppr 230-323 | 35 | 310527 | 310577 | 79 | B 150212-150260 | B-145 | 884850 | 884952 | 231 | 197911 | 197936 | |
| B-3 | EAppr 401-467 | B-36 | B 274009-274015 | B-36 | 637356 | 637413 | 146 | 775653 | 775685 | 232 | 94651 | 94657 | |
| B-3 | F 74-88 | 778933 | 778969 | 80 | 128316 | 128380 | 150 | 40209 | 40209 | 232 | 851953 | 852000 | |
| B-3 | H 795-943 | 37 | 64501 | 64506 | 80 | 277753 | 150 | 684581 | 684599 | 235 | 227541 | 227550 | |
| B-3 | I 1-146 | 37 | 376496 | 376500 | 81 | 509858 | 509954 | 152 | 870816 | 870843 | 236 | 487947 | 487960 |
| B-3 | I 201-254 | B-38 | B 113801-118401 | B-83 | 210196 | 210640 | 153 | 868108 | 868182 | 237 | 250733 | 250761 | |
| B-3 | I 401-425 | B-38 | 137682 | 137697 | B-83 | 210751 | 211326 | 157 | 568079 | 568087 | 237 | 750346 | 750347 |
| B-3 | I 601-606 | B-38 | 188756 | 189168 | B-83 | B 272206-272213 | 157 | 797101 | 797119 | 238 | 27970 | 27970 | |
| B-3 | J 281-357 | B-38 | 701561 | 701670 | B-83 | B 272512 | 158 | 234001 | 234023 | 238 | 760618 | 860644 | |
| B-3 | OA 16353-16400 | B-38 | 808676 | 808740 | B-83 | B 272523-272635 | 158 | 441729 | 441750 | 240 | 217670 | 217671 | |
| B-3 | OA 16463-16483 | B-38 | B 230032 | B-83 | 385591 | 385642 | 159 | 195532 | 195534 | 240 | 559337 | 559352 | |
| B-3 | OA 16601-16645 | B-39 | B 62241-62250 | B-83 | 875565 | 875606 | 159 | 734820 | 734891 | 241 | 386884 | 386901 | |
| B-3 | OA 17123-17154 | B-39 | B 213001-213035 | B-83 | B 301801-301802 | 161 | 246748 | 246762 | 245 | 421076 | 421088 | | |
| B-3 | OA 18341-18375 | B-39 | 217501 | 217547 | 84 | 61007 | 61444 | 163 | 421660 | 421660 | 245 | 628391 | 628820 |
| B-3 | XG 75023-75101 | B-39 | 251784 | 251844 | 84 | 97877 | 97904 | 163 | 611047 | 611106 | 246 | 260596 | 260598 |
| B-3 | XG 75223-75289 | B-39 | 428463 | 428468 | B-86 | 68387 | 164 | 96091 | 96105 | 246 | 612267 | 612285 | |
| B-3 | XG 75422-75511 | B-39 | 997983 | 998250 | B-86 | 101539 | 101544 | 164 | 140196 | 140800 | 246 | 750937 | 750939 |
| B-3 | XG 75601-75696 | 40 | 588853 | 588900 | B-86 | B 114987-114995 | 164 | 815791 | 816840 | 247 | 400632 | 400632 | |
| B-3 | BF 6706-6800 | 40 | 882151 | 882371 | B-86 | B 227442-227443 | 166 | 497952 | 498000 | 252 | 98775 | 98802 | |
| B-3 | BF 6818-7082 | 40 | 988728 | 989132 | B-86 | 635137 | 166 | 759403 | 759426 | 253 | 213486 | 213486 | |
| B-3 | BF 7201-7309 | 41 | 97044 | 97067 | B-86 | 905861 | 166 | 768601 | 768608 | 253 | 374595 | 374611 | |
| B-3 | BF 7601-7642 | 41 | 826936 | 827045 | 87 | 231073 | 169 | 786191 | 786205 | 253 | 442728 | 442737 | |
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| B-826 | 417751 | 418730 | 919 | 923270 | 923271 | | | | | | |
| 827 | 75751 | 75770 | B-921 | B 178362-178500 | | | | | | | |
| 827 | 236697 | 236700 | B-921 | B 184501-184561 | | | | | | | |
| B-828 | B 187339 | | 922 | 374677 | 374702 | B-1048 | B 194689-194743 | | | | |
| B-828 | 233140 | 233156 | 923 | 174210 | 174219 | B-1048 | 753930 | 753959 | | | |
| B-828 | B 359441-360000 | | 923 | 681405 | 681512 | B-1049 | B 103477-103500 | | | | |
| B-828 | B 388501-389125 | | 925 | 27073 | 270784 | B-1049 | 135751 | 135849 | | | |
| B-829 | 71161 | 71250 | B-926 | B 264008-264010 | | B-1051 | 174207 | 174308 | | | |
| B-829 | 268285 | 268521 | B-926 | B 284701-284706 | | B-1052 | B 32770-32828 | | | | |
| B-829 | 346501 | 351000 | B-926 | 424391 | 424392 | 1054 | 234888 | 234892 | | | |
| B-829 | 375001 | 375309 | B-926 | 771901 | 771919 | B-1057 | 507340 | 507366 | | | |
| B-830 | B 370438-371384 | | 928 | 163369 | 163872 | B-1060 | B 248240 | | | | |
| R-832 | B 23140-23144 | | 928 | 470781 | 470795 | B-1061 | 595095 | 59522 | | | |
| R-832 | B 52061-52129 | | 928 | 566018 | 566111 | B-1061 | 852746 | 852790 | | | |
| B-832 | B 131981-132000 | | 929 | 270809 | | B-1062 | B 118072-118075 | | | | |
| R-832 | B 132380-132750 | | 930 | 502070 | 502091 | B-1067 | 177220 | 177307 | | | |
| B-832 | B 133501-134250 | | 932 | 792959 | 792982 | B-1069 | 318819 | 318833 | | | |
| B-832 | B 130501-131250 | | 934 | 296434 | 296444 | B-1071 | 271764 | 271800 | | | |
| B-832 | B 372001-372387 | | 934 | 793070 | 793074 | 1072 | 224064 | 224067 | | | |
| 833 | 512714 | 512730 | B-935 | 236153 | 236160 | B-1074 | 235093 | 235150 | | | |
| 835 | 245676 | 245700 | B-935 | 320779 | 320781 | B-1076 | B 238981-238985 | | | | |
| B-837 | 246846 | | B-936 | 236153 | 236160 | B-1076 | B 273611-273670 | | | | |
| B-837 | 982551 | 982563 | B-936 | 499266 | 499645 | B-1078 | B 237907-237908 | | | | |
| B-838 | 775948 | | B-936 | 937 | 84069 | B-1078 | 270981 | 271030 | | | |
| B-839 | 148498 | 148500 | B-936 | 937 | 68724 | B-1080 | B 356439-356553 | | | | |
| B-839 | 367501 | 369561 | 940 | 117512 | 117530 | B-1081 | 120243 | 120248 | | | |
| 840 | 233327 | 233350 | 940 | 218004 | | B-1081 | 231001 | 231175 | | | |
| 841 | 939089 | 939107 | B-949 | 39351 | 39750 | B-1081 | B 238779-238800 | | | | |
| 842 | 787349 | 787358 | B-949 | 117001 | 117077 | B-1081 | B 238779-238800 | | | | |
| 844 | 265777 | | B-949 | B 245846-245866 | | B-1082 | B 252549-252550 | | | | |
| 844 | 799516 | 799547 | B-949 | 382191 | 382030 | B-1083 | 125894 | | | | |

| L. U. | NUMBERS | L. U. | NUMBERS | L. U. | NUMBERS | L. U. | NUMBERS | L. U. | NUMBERS |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|-------|---------|
| 674—144772, | 507799-800, | 360760, | 388504, 765, | B-994—B | 55599. | 493—498672-680. | 861—359730. | | |
| 855, 900, | 861749, 775, | 389094, | 139288, 323, | B-1002—872878, | 880. | B-548—961901. | 872—293416-417, 419. | | |
| 697—51449, | 861874, | 34610, | 41775, 819, | B-1007—265586—265587. | 573—56440. | B-876—415063, 276206. | 906—499883-884. | | |
| 738—940093, | 761—507245, | 418006, | 197, 253, 502, | B-1030—B | 185336-340. | 590—21147. | 913—499229. | | |
| 764—242295, | 775—848426, | 506, | 221, 223, | B-1048—131658, | 689, 719, | 649—226145. | B-965—254348, 764158. | | |
| 776—296205-206, | 778—981810, | B-829—347952, | 953, 349797, | 232170. | 106, | 650—456586, 592. | B-974—277257-258, 278. | | |
| 791—918270, | 824—259791, | 350144, | 896, 375180, | B-1074—B | 235061-070, | 666—699220. | 997—260253. | | |
| 825—351269, | 352, 366, | 221, | 223, | 1086—737474, | 125-130, 150. | B-684—211535-538. | B-1011—47863-47870, 47932- | | |
| 428, 499, 512, 520, 553, | 650, 655, 659, 727, 728, | B-832—132410, | 419, 437, | 1130—57034, | 764—242295. | 778—981785. | 47940. | | |
| 650, 655, 659, 727, 728, | 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, | 481—485, | 529, 132758, | 1147—880064. | B-825—351269, | 352, 366, | B-1061—352737-852741. | | |
| 734, 735, 812, 922, 923, | 910, 931, 939, 132995- | 833—512719, | 910, 133000, 133528. | PREVIOUSLY LISTED | 428, 499, 512, 520, 553, | 650, 655, 659, 727, 728, | B-1074—235061-235070. | | |
| 941, 979, 980, 996, | 910, 931, 939, 132995- | B-839—53405-406, | 458, | MISSING—RECEIVED | 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, | 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, | PREVIOUSLY LISTED | | |
| 352001, 132, 145, 262, | 352, 377, 381, 432, 476, | B-839—B | 368607, 608, | 43—817507-510. | 734, 735, 812, 922, 923, | 941, 979, 980, 996, | VOID—NOT VOID | | |
| 352, 377, 381, 432, 476, | B-876—780967, | 865—40805, | 148185. | B-53—B | 297561-580. | 941, 979, 980, 996, | 439—436077. | | |
| 483, 597, 651, 694, 713, | 988, 781028, | B-876—780967, | 989, 781028, | 175—294260, | 352, 377, 381, 432, 476, | 941, 979, 980, 996, | BLANK | | |
| 717, 822, 937, 353315, | 282344, | B-304—249439, | B-431—39406, | 194—568651, | 483, 597, 651, 694, 713, | 941, 979, 980, 996, | 313—332207-210, | | |
| 331, 350, 353, 357, 378, | 902—53535, | B-989—256213. | 449—856754-755. | 195—147835, | 894495-522. | 941, 979, 980, 996, | 567—467873-874. | | |
| 384, 411, 916, 359719, | | | | 271—224609-610. | 331, 350, 353, 378, 384, | | | | |

NOTES ON COMPOUND DIRECT-CURRENT MOTORS

(Continued from page 236)

found by experience to be the best. These are basic principles only, and discussion of switches, controllers, and protective equipment is not considered.

Start with the shunt field, marked "F1" and "F2." With either generator or motor F1 goes to a power line. But, if it's a generator, connect F1 to its field rheostat first and then the rheostat to the plus line. In other words, F1 goes to the plus line via the field rheostat.

If it's a motor connect F1 direct to Line 1. Should there be a field rheostat used for motor speed control put it in this line, all same generator field rheostat.

Any shunt field should always be put right across the source of power, so it will get full voltage on it at all times. So, if it's a generator, connect F2 to S2 which will eventually be connected to the minus generator brush. If it's a motor, connect F2 to Line 2.

Simple so far, isn't it? Whether it's either motor or generator F1 has gone to plus or Line 1, which should be the same thing, and F2 has gone to S2 or Line 2 (minus) in any case going to a "2" and getting as direct as possible to minus. It's hard to go wrong on that, and both shunt field terminals are out of the way and properly connected.

Shunt field connections, so far as current flow goes, are always the same for either generator or motor. Shunt field is always across the source of power at its highest point, and not in series with it. Plus is plus and minus is minus irrespective of whether it's motor or generator, and the current through the shunt field flows from plus to minus in either.

So far, motor or generator connections have been quite similar. But here is a difference, let us consider the series fields. In the case of either a cumulative compound motor or a cumulative compound generator the series field must strengthen the shunt field as load on the machine increases. But remember, current flows from a generator but into a motor, and all the current of the machine whatever it may be, has to go through the series field. Therefore the series field connections only have to be one way for generator, and the opposite way for motor.

In the case of a generator, connect S1 to the minus line. In the case of a

motor, connect S2 to Line 2 (minus) but via any series starting resistance there is in the control apparatus. This is the place where motor starting armature series resistance should properly go in, between S2 and L2, though it will, of course, work just as effectively elsewhere.

This leaves everything tended to and in its right place except the armature terminals marked A1 and A2.

If the machine is a generator and is to run clockwise as you look at the commutator, put A2 to the plus power line and A1 to terminals S2 and F2, all these three tying together. If the generator is to run counter-clockwise everything is just the same except that A1 goes to plus power line and A2 to the common junction with F2 and S2. Notice that if the direction of rotation of a generator is changed, you simply swap armature leads.

SIMPLE PRACTICAL PROCEDURE

That's all there is to it. Everything else is hooked up the same in either case. If you change direction of rotation you swap only the armature leads to keep things right, because when you reversed rotation you reversed the way current comes from the armature. Or, you can move the brushes one pole space either direction which amounts to the same thing, but the sort of brush rigging which permits that trick is rapidly getting obsolete.

If it's a generator, and the polarity (voltage) comes up in the wrong direction that isn't anything to worry about. The compounding, interpoles, and all that will be perfectly O. K., and they will work just as they should whichever way the polarity comes. Just swap the wires at the switchboard instruments and at the main switch feeding the general power service if line polarity has to be kept in a certain way, and all will be "hunky-dory."

Or, if more convenient, or if necessary as where the same switchboard instruments are used for two or more machines, remagnetize the fields properly to reverse the residual magnetism left in them, and all your instruments, etc., will go the right way as desired.

If the machine is a motor, to run clockwise looking at the commutator, then terminal A2 goes to Line 1, and terminal A1 goes to S1. Tape it up and you're finished. If it's to run counter-clockwise

then A1 goes to Line 1 and A2 goes to S1. You've simply swapped armature leads, everything else remains the same.

Note this. So far as the modern common industrial cumulative compound machines are concerned (those having six terminals) connections are the same for both motor and generator in all respects if this system is followed except for the reversal of series field connections, the addition of a field rheostat for controlling generator voltage and the connection of F2. Note, however, that F2 always goes to another 2 in any case, S2 in the case of generator and L2 in the case of motor.

The observant reader will also be interested to note, should he draw diagrams and trace direction, that flow of current through both shunt and series fields is always from 1 to 2 in either motor or generator. This in both shunt and series fields, and either direction of rotation. Armature flow, of course, depends on direction of rotation.

Haphazard and "wildcat" hook-ups, if they are electrically equivalent to the foregoing will, of course, produce equivalent results and the machine will run O. K. However, they take longer to install and may give difficulty to a fellow electrician or maintenance man in years to come. Order and system are always the best, and the system and order outlined is that based on years of practical experience.

No attempt has been made in this brief article to consider the control and protection equipment aspect, and basic principles only have been touched on. When prints or instructions are furnished with equipment, and such differ from the outline of this article, then the prints and/or specific directions should obviously be followed. They are convenient to use, the connections should be correct and work O. K., and such prints would be likely to be referred to by maintenance men at a later time. For example, if a print shows armature starting resistances in the plus tide, put 'em in that way unless you have the print officially changed, even when you know they will work just as well on the other side or anywhere in that particular circuit. You may save yourself, or someone else, time and trouble later by installing as per print.

It will be found, however, that the tendency of modern practice and of the best designers and best workmen, is to follow fairly closely matters as already outlined.



By BUDD L. MCKILLIPS

PUBLISHERS of daily papers throw fits of pious indignation if they are accused of suppressing news. Usually, when specific instances of alleged suppression are called to their attention, they are able to talk their way out of the charge by falling back on any of the stock alibis that editors use for explaining the non-publication of a particular story.

At least 95 per cent of these excuses are sheer hooey. But the publishers can't even lean on that bunk if they are asked to explain why there was almost universal suppression of the statement the Railway Labor Executives' Association issued on March 17 regarding the railroad managements' proposal to cut wages.

I personally know that this statement was delivered on the afternoon of that day to the four Washington daily papers, the Associated Press, the United Press, the International News Service and more than 100 Washington correspondents' newspapers in various parts of the country.

The statement was marked for release the following day. There was plenty of time for it to have received adequate handling by the papers. It contained news of the utmost importance to more than a million railroad employees and millions of other readers. But it was suppressed by virtually every daily paper in the United States.

I checked Washington, Detroit, Boston, Philadelphia, New York, Indianapolis, Baltimore and Providence newspapers—a good cross section of the country's daily press—and, with the exception of the Washington "Star," I couldn't find a word of that statement in any of the publications. The "Star" quoted about 15 words of it, buried inside of another story.

* * *

BALCONIES seem to be necessary to dictatorships. According to news reels and press dispatches, Hitler and Mussolini are always appearing on some balcony to harangue the citizens. And if a man can't be a dictator without a balcony there's no chance of President Roosevelt becoming one, despite the fears of the Sullivan-Johnson-Thompson-Kent type of columnist. There is no balcony on the White House. Jittery souls can get a few shudders, however, out of the fact that there is one on the building occupied by the offices of C. I. O. Chairman John L. Lewis.

* * *

DURING the recent Congressional debate on the "Big Navy" bill there was an argument lasting more than a week. In my opinion, Farmer-Labor Congressman Dewey Johnson, of Minnesota, summed up the situation in a few words, when he said:

"If we are not going to get into war, the navy is twice as big as it needs to be. If we are going to war, it's not half big enough."

AFTER listening to testimony at the Senate investigation of railroad management and financial control an impartial observer is reminded of the old saying that was born in the West a half century ago—"Any man who wouldn't steal from a railroad is not honest."

* * *

GOVERNOR Herbert H. Lehman, of New York, recently created considerable amusement in federal law enforcement circles when he issued an order for all foreign-born members of the New York National Guard to furnish the state adjutant general with "photostatic copies" of their naturalization papers.

Federal statutes specifically forbid the photographing of naturalization papers and provide a stiff fine and imprisonment for violation of that law.

* * *

FEW persons have not read the "Eulogy to a Dog," delivered in Congress many years ago by Senator Vest, of Missouri. It has been printed and reprinted and circulated in every city and hamlet in the nation. Now comes Senator Henry Ashurst, of Arizona, with a new animal eulogy—to a donkey. It was inspired by suggestions that the Democratic Party quit using the donkey as its emblem and symbol.

"I hope," Ashurst told the Senate, "the Democratic Party will never abandon the donkey, for he is a compendium of endurance, patience, fortitude and stately dignity; he is a serio-comic philosopher whose stamina and stoicism conquered the wilderness and sustained the pioneer."

"The donkey uncomplainingly bears heavy burdens; he is a sure-footed, trustworthy creature of epicurean taste and gargantuan appetite, but his appetite and taste, happily enough, may be satisfied by a nibble at a desert cactus, and he is then ready for another long and lonely journey."

"The donkey is the personification of the sublime virtues of moderation, forbearance, restraint and rigid economy. From the vibrant chords of his throat there come zig-zag bars of music as thrilling as the midnight minstrel of the nightingale. The donkey must not be abandoned, for upon his back the Democratic hosts ascend the steep acclivity to power, or, to change the figure of speech, he is the pons asinorum over which they march to victory, and we would be ingrates if, in our day of supremacy, we felt abashed at the donkey's homely indigence, deserted him, and offered to his lips the cup of neglect and oblivion."

* * *

SOMETHING to worry about:

If the earth's axis suddenly became perpendicular to the plane of its orbit the days and nights would be of equal length throughout the entire year.

* * *

THE Federal Trade Commission is cracking down on the promoters of phony puzzle contests—those widely advertised come-on schemes which give the reader the idea that he will be given an automobile or several thousand dollars for merely solving a simple puzzle. These puzzles are always so simple that they could be "solved" by a half-witted ape. Many of them call for no more ingenuity than supplying the missing letters to words like "Rooseve-t," or finding "hidden faces" which a blind man could see in the picture in the advertisements.

According to the commission, the main promoter of these "contests" is the W. D. Boyce Company, publisher of the monthly magazine, "Blade and Ledger," at Chicago. The ads are published under the name of an individual and the company's connection with the scheme is not disclosed until after a person enters the "contest."

Each person who sends in a "solution" is assured that he has "won" and the only further step toward securing the prize is to sell subscriptions to the magazine. Through a series of follow-up letters, all contestants are kept peped up by constant assurance that they need only a "few" more subscriptions to get the prize.

The "prize winner," however, is the company. It gets thousands of new subscribers as the result of the labor of this large sales force recruited, so the federal commission says, "through deception and misrepresentation."

* * *

IF government activities keep expanding it may be necessary for Uncle Sam to pitch a few circus tents on the outskirts of Washington for office purposes, unless there is a great speeding up of federal building activities.

During the last 10 years more than \$100,000,000 has been spent on new government buildings in Washington alone. But this has failed to provide the needed quarters. Forty-eight privately owned buildings in Washington have been leased for government offices, and it has been necessary to rent additional quarters in Baltimore—40 miles away—for clerical work that should be done right in Washington.

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation alone occupies an 11-story building. The Social Security Board and the Interior Department are among the largest space users.

* * *

ALL Senate and House offices are now equipped with dial telephones of the so-called French type. The Senate has had them for some time, but the change was made in the House offices during the summer recess. A number of the members refuse to use the dials. They call the Capitol Building switchboard and have her do the number-twisting for them.

* * *

BIG shot industrialists and financiers continue to be push-overs for the smart lads who send out "confidential news letters" from Washington. Business men who boast about their shrewdness literally stand in line to pay out good and big money for a weekly letter supposed to give them the inside low-down about what is happening or is going to happen in government circles. And the stuff they get is usually about 90 per cent pure hooey.

Washington is always full of fantastic rumors. And the letter writers pick up this baloney and pass it on to their clients at a good, stiff price. It gives the clients the important feeling that they are getting "confidential" news that is denied other people.

A lot of this "confidential" nonsense is harmless, but frequently there are items that are downright vicious. On several occasions during the past few years subscribers to these "news letters" have received "inside reports" concerning President Roosevelt's health. If the President sneezed the "confidential information" would be passed out that he was "critically ill with pneumonia."

At other times he would be reported as "insane and under the constant care of eminent mental specialists." A few weeks ago one "tipster" informed his clients that the President was "suffering from laughing hysteria." Members of the Washington newspaper corps, who see the President twice a week at regular press conferences, say that if the President is laughing it is probably at the "hard-headed" business men who pay out their money to hear such tripe about him.

ON EVERY JOB

There's a Laugh
or Two

Now isn't this a gentlemanly reply? (If you've forgotten what the lady said, look up last month's issue.)

Quote: "I'll bounce a skillet off your ape-like brow!" Unquote. Oh yeah? Well—

AGGRAVATIN' MAMMA, DON'T YOU TRY TO BROWBEAT ME!

It's true, I took you from a lovely job.
Also I took you from your family brood.
For getting you untangled from that mob
You owe to me undying gratitude.
I used to hear your brother eating soup
When I was at the bottom of your stair—
Your sister talks about her Plymouth "coop";
Your old man still sleeps in his underwear.
But Love, this bickering in public print
My standard of propriety offends.
The fault is mine, I started it. A hint
I beg as how I best may make amends.
Forgive me, and each day I promise true,
Candy and fruit I'll bring—and nuts to you!

SLEEPY STEVE,
L. U. No. 9.

* * *

Congratulations, John! We're glad to see you're back again as an active member of your old local!

LINEMAN'S END

He was a lineman good and true,
For five and twenty year;
He done the part he ought to do,
And kept his wires clear.
He climb poles both low and high,
Just as a lineman should;
And after banking kettles, why,
He'd cut them in for good.
But now his slow and ancient ways,
Are fading all about;
And here in these modern days,
He's nearly crowded out.

He often tapped the hot stuff here
When fire was in his eyes;
Upon a cross-arm in the clear,
On a pole-top in the skies.
It made the pushers glad, I'm told,
After he'd done his best;
For not a wave of worry rolled,
Across their expanding chest.
But then he always tried to do
The best he could, men said;
He understood the craft right through
And kept things in his head.

But age did slow him down, I know,
Time gave him the side-track.
One day he tried aloft to go,
And fell down on his back.
The gang all got around him quick,
As his eyes were growing dim;
He tried to look up at the stick,
That got the best of him.
Friends and strangers standing near
Saw the old lineman grin;
As he rolled over to shed a tear,
And peacefully cashed right in.

JOHN F. MASTERSOHN,
L. U. No. 30.

WHO'LL FINISH THE STORY?

Dear Editor: As you will notice, the enclosed verses leave the pilot "up in the air," as it were. "Corn Cob Willie" thinks the contributors to this page might be asked to finish this little air tale and see how some of the other boys would get him out of his predicament.

A summer sun in a blaze of vivid glory
Was sinking slowly in the western sky,
Casting a rosy glow o'er the huge "mainliner"
Whose gleaming props were twirling idly.
Flight No. Seven, with her nose eastward
bound,
Took on the last ounce of passengers and
mail;
From her mighty engines comes a roar of
sound
As she takes off, leaving a dust cloud at its
tail.
"Ceiling" is 10,000, and not a cloud in sight,
She is riding the beam as straight as an
arrow,
At three miles a minute she plows through
the night
Toward her journey's end early on the
morrow.
The hostess appears and belts are hastily
strapped
As the passengers wonder what has gone
wrong—
Into the pilot's phones a message is snapped—
Dead ahead a cyclone is bowling along!
In no time the ship dips and crazily rolls
And the ceiling drops to "nothing" flat;
And by freakish fate, the beam no longer
calls—
Safety rests now on the brains 'neath the
pilot's hat.
In seat 10, elderly, with hair a silv'ry gray,
A land "sky pilot" from the Book lifts his
eyes,
And in voice calm and tender says, "Let us
pray,
To Him who rules o'er the land, the sea
and skies."

"CORN COB WILLIE,"
L. U. No. 8, Toledo, Ohio.

* * *

SHOP CHATTER

I overheard a conversation a few days ago between Foreman Caruso and Shop Steward Lotenberg in one of our largest fixture fitting shops. Caruso is the proud owner of a new car and he was giving points on driving to Lotenberg, but it didn't seem to impress the latter, as he said:

"There's nothing in driving these modern cars. It's only in wet weather and bad roads that they are likely to get out of control; and it wasn't even weather that got my car out of control."

"Well, then what happened to it?" asked Caruso.

"I got behind on my payments with the Madison Loan Co."

M. J. BUTLER,
L. U. No. 3, New York City.

Abe Glick says these are the words of a song he has written, and when he gets the music to it it'll be sweepstakesing the country. Does anyone want to write another verse depicting the situation if the horse didn't win?

"That plug is in the rear—
Now quit your bawling, dear!
If you've got two dimes with you,
It's hamburgers for two."

WHEN MY HORSE WILL COME IN

Here comes my prize pony,
Steppin' in perfect pace;
He'll fill my purse with money
As victor in the race!

Chorus:
When my horse will come in—
And I'm quite sure he'll win,
I'll split my stake in two
And gladly share with you!

He has grace in every limb,
Rhythm in every swing 'n' sway;
I put my bet on him
To bring good luck my way!

The "Pride of the Track" is off,
With hoofs hardly aground;
He shows vigor enough!
To reach the goal he's bound!

When my horse will come in—
And I'm quite sure he'll win,
We'll be happy as can be
While you share that stake with me!

ABRAHAM B. GLICK,
435 Hinsdale St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

* * *

TOURIST LUCK

You wheel into a city,
With hopes that are the best,
Away from blinding headlights;
Oh! For a good old rest!

You stop and look in bewilderment,
Your legs feel completely dead;
You'd like to meet a good old pal,
Who would lead you to a bed.

You wind your way through traffic
And can find no place to stop.
If something doesn't happen soon,
You'll certainly blow your top.

Then you have a grand surprise,
Like doves of peace were sent.
Right in front of your blurry eyes,
A sign says: "Rooms for Rent."

B. J.,
L. U. No. 124, Kansas City, Mo.

* * *

LEARN FLYING

In One Easy Lesson

To get the proper cloud effect,
Just drink a pint of Quaker;
Then open up a disconnect
Before you trip the breaker!

MARSHALL LEAVITT,
L. U. No. 124.

T V A

I AM sincerely endeavoring to save for the people of the United States the valuable inheritance of our national resources and I will continue to do this regardless of results, and regardless of who may be involved. I do not want a controversy with the President or with anyone else, but I will not deviate from what I believe to be my duty in bringing out the proper evidence before the committee, regardless of what the effect may be, either upon me or upon anyone else.

GEORGE W. NORRIS.
